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# MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

October - 1934

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

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# TREND IN CASE LOAD

The average weekly case load during the month of October, 1934, was 360,036, which was 4.1 per cent larger than the average for the preceding month, and 12.6 per cent larger than the average for October, 1933. The trend in relief case load in Pennsylvania has been steadily upward since the last week in August (Table 1 and Chart 1).

The case load at the beginning of October was 351,599 or 5.9 percent larger than at the beginning of September, and by the end of October it had increased to 365,618, which was the largest number of cases receiving relief at the end of any month thus far during 1934. An average of 1,425,255 persons, or 14.8 per cent of the State's population, received unemployment relief during the month.

The total number of cases reopened during the month declined 27.2 per cent, but the number of new cases opened increased 3.0 per cent (Table 2).

The decline of 27.2 per cent in the number of reopened cases, and a decrease of 13.2 per cent in the number of cases closed, caused the rate of turnover* in case load during October to be about 5 per cent less than during September. As a result, the total number of cases receiving relief at some time during October was only 0.4 per cent larger than during September; whereas, the average number of cases receiving relief during the month was 4.1 per cent larger in October than in September.

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during the month increased 3.1 per cent from September to October. A total of 44,948 cases were added to the direct relief rolls during October, but 30,921 cases were closed during the same period.

Cases receiving work relief at the beginning of October numbered but 587. The new Work Relief program was started on October first and by the end of the month 11,867 cases were receiving work relief. Only 57 reopened cases and 264

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* Cases opened and reopened plus cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

## TABLE I

## NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - OCTOBER, 1934

| Month and Year | Number at End of Month | Average Number During Month* |
|---|---|---|
| September, 1932 | 146,959 | 146,959** |
| October | 213,874 | 180,417 |
| November | 266,141 | 240,008 |
| December | 319,093 | 292,617 |
| January, 1933 | 366,928 | 343,011 |
| February | 415,397 | 391,163 |
| March | 437,035 | 426,216 |
| April | 444,602 | 440,819 |
| May | 454,884 | 449,743 |
| June | 432,533 | 443,709 |
| July | 392,605 | 412,569 |
| August | 341,107 | 366,856 |
| September | 316,170 | 328,638 |
| October | 323,601 | 319,885 |
| November | 325,959 | 324,780 |
| December | 297,270 | 311,615 |
| January, 1934 | 279,002 | 288,136 |
| February | 311,998 | 295,500 |
| March | 297,134 | 304,566 |
| April | 348,943 | 343,995 |
| May | 348,977 | 348,960 |
| June | 338,758 | 341,342 |
| July | 334,569 | 334,903 |
| August | 332,025 | 334,096 |
| September | 351,599 | 345,716 |
| October | 365,618 | 360,036 |

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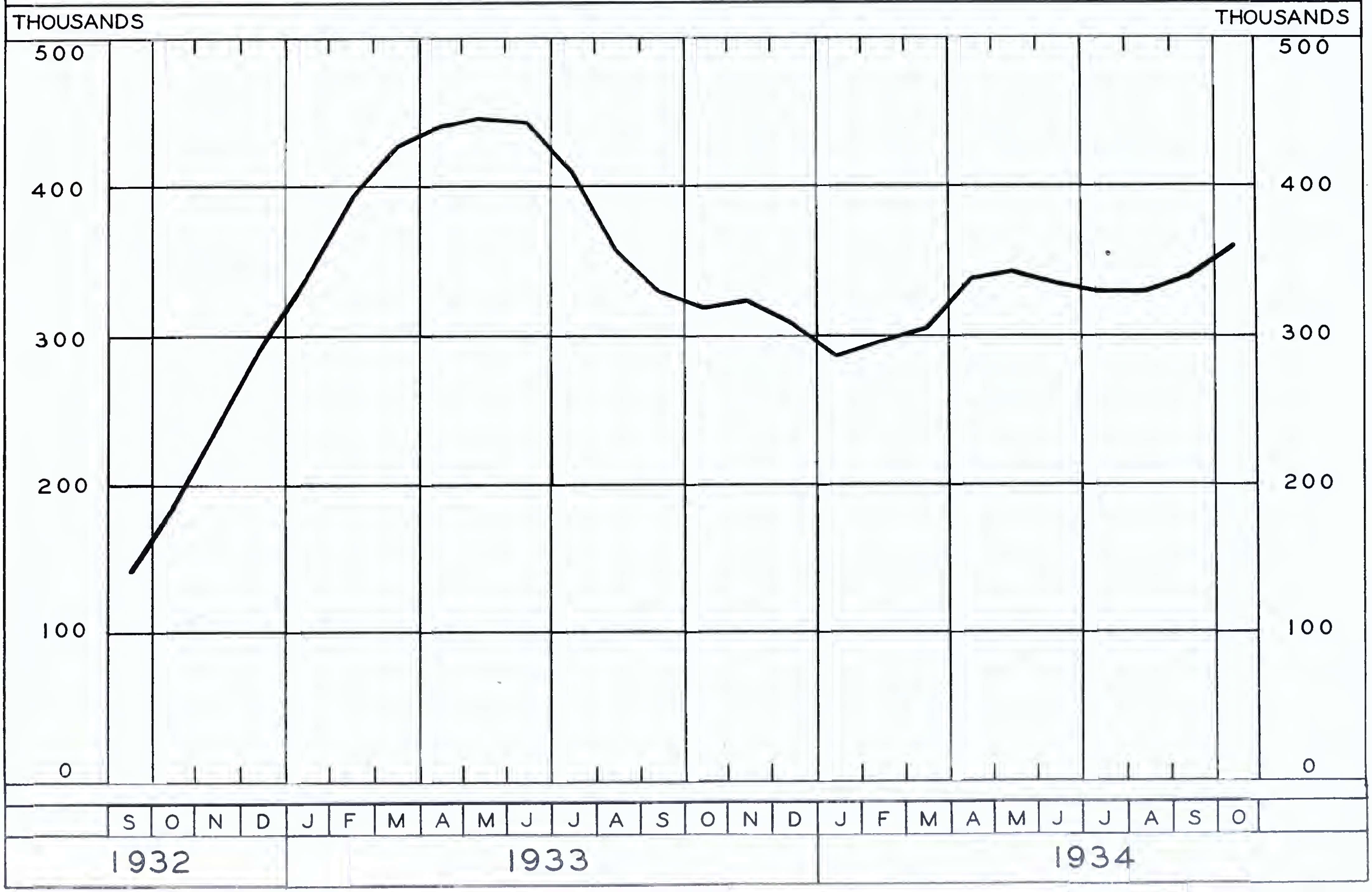
* From September, 1932 to May, 1934, inclusive, figures in this column are averages of beginning and end of month case load. Beginning with the month of June, 1934, the figures are averages of the number of cases receiving relief each week.

** End of month figure.

CHART I

## NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO OCTOBER 1934.



## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1934

| Item | October | September | Percentage Change From September |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | | |
| Direct Relief | 351,012 | 328,044 | + 7.0 |
| Work Relief | 587 | 3,981 | -85.3 |
| Total | 351,599 | 332,025 | + 5.9 |
| Different cases receiving Relief at some time during month | | | |
| Direct Relief | 388,311 | 385,194 | + 0.8 |
| Work Relief | 12,475 | 4,728 | +163.9 |
| Total | 389,057* | 387,656* | + 0.4 |
| Cases at end of month | | | |
| Direct Relief | 353,751 | 351,012 | + 0.8 |
| Work Relief | 11,867 | 587 | +1921.6 |
| Total | 365,618 | 351,599 | + 4.0 |
| Average number of cases receiving Relief during month | | | |
| Direct Relief | 355,431 | 344,776 | + 3.1 |
| Work Relief | 4,605 | 940 | +389.9 |
| Total | 360,036 | 345,716 | + 4.1 |
| New Applications for Relief | 24,363 | 23,213 | + 5.0 |
| New cases opened | | | |
| Direct Relief | 15,999 | 15,763 | + 1.5 |
| Work Relief | 264 | 26 | +915.4 |
| Total | 16,263 | 15,789 | + 3.0 |
| Re-applications for Relief | 41,055 | 53,933 | -23.9 |
| Cases reopened | | | |
| Direct Relief | 28,949 | 39,720 | -27.1 |
| Work Relief | 57 | 122 | -53.3 |
| Total | 29,006 | 39,842 | -27.2 |
| Cases closed | | | |
| Direct Relief | 30,921 | 33,583 | - 7.9 |
| Work Relief | 367 | 2,474 | -85.2 |
| Total | 31,288 | 36,057 | -13.2 |

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

new cases were placed on work relief rolls during the month. All other cases placed on work projects were transferred from the direct relief rolls.

A total of 276,802 cases were reinvestigated during the month. Increases in the amount of the relief grant were made in 31,841 cases and in 13,371 cases the amount of the relief grant was reduced. Relief was discontinued to 24,897 cases and the relief grant was unchanged in 206,693 cases. Cases closed without home investigation numbered 6,391.

## COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Expenditures for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania from State and Federal funds during October amounted to $12,148,067.19 - an increase of $2,665,199.46 or 28.1 per cent over the previous month.

The increase in expenditures for direct relief amounted to $1,508,433.91, or 56.6 per cent of the total increase. A large part of the increase was caused by the fact that there were 23 direct relief order writing days in October as compared with 20 in September. Other factors contributing to this increase were the 3.1 per cent increase in case load and the need for larger amounts of fuel. Expenditures for fuel during October were $385,000 more than during the previous month.

The new Work Relief program was put in operation during October and expenditures for this type of relief increased 111.9 per cent.

Most of the Special Programs were expanded during October, the percentage of increase ranging from 20.4 to 240.1. Total expenditures for all Special Programs amounted to $825,037.43 - an increase of 124.9 per cent.

The trend of expenditures for relief is shown in Table 3 and Chart 2.

## TABLE 3

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS OCTOBER, 1934

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total | Percentage Change From September |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | 9,262,383.81 | 76.2 | + 19.5 |
| Food[a] | 7,898,607.83 | 65.0 | + 15.4 |
| Shoes and Clothing[b] | 646,192.45 | 5.3 | + 2.7 |
| Fuel | 552,889.23 | 4.5 | +230.7 |
| Medical Care[c] | 128,732.21 | 1.1 | + 31.6 |
| Other[d] | 35,962.09 | 0.3 | +152.9 |
| Work Relief | 992,577.11 | 8.2 | +111.9 |
| Special Programs | 825,037.43 | 6.8 | +124.9 |
| Processing of Drought Cattle | 445,336.82 | 3.7 | +240.1 |
| Homeless and Transients | 228,963.26 | 1.9 | + 45.8 |
| College Student Program | 70,465.40 | 0.6 | +139.0 |
| Unemployed Veterans | 39,951.17 | 0.3 | +121.6 |
| Emergency Education | 35,367.53 | 0.3 | + 20.4 |
| Other[e] | 4,953.25 | * | +266.1 |
| Administration | 1,068,068.84 | 8.8 | + 19.5 |
| Total[f] | 12,148,067.19 | 100.0 | + 28.1 |

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* Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

[a] Does not include value of Federal surplus food commodities distributed.

[b] Value of shoes and clothing distributed to persons receiving relief.

[c] Value of requisitions passed for payment.

[d] Includes thrift gardens and shelter.

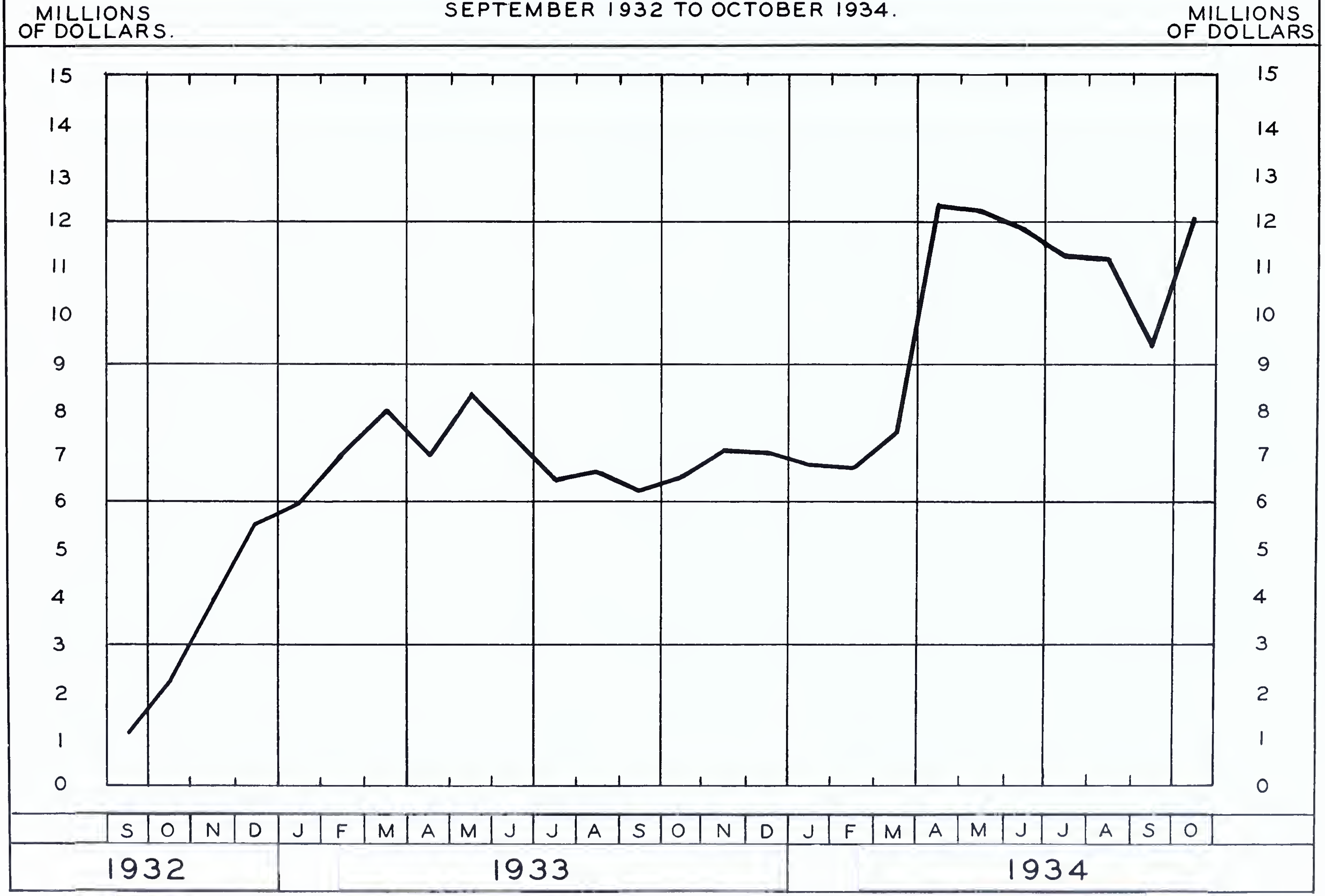
[e] Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, highways, and C. W.A. clean-up.

[f] Does not include $419,193.02 reported by local government units for direct and work relief, and $1,395.73 reported by State Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since they are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART II

# EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO OCTOBER 1934.



## DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for Direct Relief amounted to $9,262,383.81, or 76.2 per cent of the total relief expenditures during October.

The number of Direct Relief orders issued during the month and the average amount of these orders are shown in the following tabulation:

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Average Amount of Order |
|---|---|---|
| Food (Weekly Orders) | 1,632,311 | $4.31 |
| Milk | 274,227 | 3.15 |
| Surplus Foods | 1,017,789 | .38 |
| Fuel | 125,190 | 4.41 |
| Shoes and Clothing | 186,390 | 3.47 |
| Medical and Dental | 24,987 | 5.15 |

Food orders are issued weekly to all direct relief cases. Milk orders are issued every 28 days. Orders for other types of direct relief are written as investigation reveals the need for such relief.

Federal surplus foods distributed during October consisted of 1,681,474 pounds of roast beef, 36,032 pounds of smoked pork, 6,478 pounds of fresh beef, and 139,762 pounds of butter.

## WORK RELIEF

A new Work Relief program was instituted during October and by the end of the month 1,193 projects, employing 37,033 persons, were in operation. Approximately 85 per cent of these persons were employed on public property projects. Of the total number employed 15.8 per cent were employed on road and street construction, 14.0 per cent were constructing new sewers, and 12.8 per cent were employed on landscaping projects.

Most of the women receiving work relief were employed on public welfare, health, and recreational projects.

Expenditures for Work Relief during October amounted to $992,577.11 as compared with $468,436.43 during September.

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS

## Homeless and Transients

A total of 28,745 persons were given aid during October by Pennsylvania transient centers. The number of unattached individuals aided during October was 10.2 per cent less than during September but there were 1.5 per cent more family persons. There has been a constant increase in the number of persons in family cases as compared with the number of unattached persons during the past four months.

During September only a limited amount of funds was available for Homeless and Transient relief and as a result certain needed items could not be purchased until after the first of October. Expenditures for relief in kind during October increased 38.0 per cent.

The purchase of winter equipment for camps caused an increase of 134.4 per cent in materials and capital expenditures. The following tabulation presents a comparison of September and October statistics.

| Items | October | September | Percentage Change from September |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Cases-Total | 26,269 | 29,159 | - 9.9 |
| Family cases | 956 | 958 | - 0.2 |
| Non-family cases | 25,313 | 28,201 | - 10.2 |
| Number of Persons-Total | 28,745 | 31,581 | - 9.0 |
| Family persons | 3,432 | 3,380 | + 1.5 |
| Unattached persons | 25,313 | 28,201 | - 10.2 |
| Amount of Relief-Total | $184,065.14 | $137,834.60 | + 33.5 |
| In kind | 173,905.53 | 126,035.80 | + 38.0 |
| In cash | 10,159.61 | 11,798.80 | - 13.9 |
| Materials and Capital Expenditures-Total | 44,898.12 | 19,151.41 | + 134.4 |
| Capital Expenditures | 32,516.75 | 10,741.52 | + 202.7 |
| Materials | 12,381.37 | 8,409.89 | + 47.2 |

## Emergency Education

The Emergency Education program during October provided employment for 414 persons, and training for 18,580 pupils and trainees. Classes in the field of general adult education had an enrollment of 12,819. The enrollment in other classes was as follows; literacy classes, 1,563; parent education, 319; nursery schools, 247; vocational training, 589; vocational rehabilitation, 74; workers' education, 195; and other types of educational projects, 2,774.

## College Student Aid Program

A total of 69 colleges in Pennsylvania participated in the College Student Aid program during October. Of the 5,021 students receiving aid 3,470 were men and 1,551 were women.

Most of these students were employed on intra-mural projects such as clerical and research work, but community projects of an educational or recreational nature provided employment for 431. Wages earned during the month amounted to $70,465.40, and average earning of $14.03.

## Production Projects

A total of 28,100 drought cattle were processed during the month and 1,409,936 cans of beef were produced. All of the meat processed under this program will be distributed to relief cases in Pennsylvania.

The mattress factory produced 912 mattresses during the month. These mattresses are now being shipped to various counties in the State for distribution to relief families.

## The C. C. C. in Pennsylvania

A new enrollment to fill vacancies in Pennsylvania's quota of 19,650 Civilian Conservation Corps workers was begun on October 1. A total of 6,810 replacements were recruited from the relief rolls.

There are 83 C.C.C. camps in Pennsylvania and the men in these camps are sending approximately $475,000 each month to their dependents, many of whom were formerly receiving relief.

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

The average number of cases receiving relief increased from September to October in 47 counties and decreased in 20 counties. The counties reporting the largest percentage of increase were Cameron (51.3 per cent), Potter (48.4 per cent), Monroe (29.2 per cent), Bradford (26.3 per cent), Wayne (20.1 per cent) Columbia (18.5 per cent), Tioga (18.2 per cent), and Greene (16.1 per cent). All of these counties,with the exception of Columbia, Greene, and Cameron, are agricultural and have small relief case loads. Cameron has a small case load but most of its population are engaged in manufacturing.Columbia is an industrial county, and bituminous coal mining is the chief industry in Greene County.

The largest percentages of decrease were reported in Adams County (19.3 per cent), Forest County (19.1 per cent), and Fulton County (12.9 per cent). These counties are also agricultural and have small relief case loads.

The number of persons receiving relief in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties during October was larger than in any previous month. The average number of cases receiving relief was 7.8 per cent larger in October than in September in Allegheny County and 2.8 per cent larger in Philadelphia County. The combined average case load of these two counties was 41.6 per cent of the total case load in the State.

Lackawanna County was the only one of the 5 anthracite coal mining counties to report a decrease in the number of persons receiving relief during October. Of the 10 bituminous coal mining counties, 7 reported increases in case load and 3 reported decreases. The average increase in case load in these 15 coal mining counties was 2.7 per cent.

Three counties, Pike, Adams, and Cameron, reported less than 5 per cent of the county's population receiving relief in October, and one county, Clearfield, reported over 30 per cent of the population on relief.

Total expenditures for relief increased from September to October in each of the 26 counties and 13 administrative areas.

## TABLE 4

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
## OCTOBER, 1934

| Area or County | Ave. No. Cases During Month | Percentage Change from September, 1934 | Number Persons in Relief Cases | Per Cent of Population* | Total Expenditures Including Administration | Percentage Change from September, 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area #1- Total** | 9,631 | (+ 5.6) | (47,541) | (21) | 318,288.06 | 28.7 |
| Columbia | 2,062 | +18.5 | 10,809 | 22 | | |
| Montour | 537 | - 5.0 | 2,752 | 19 | | |
| Northumberland | 5,612 | + 4.0 | 26,737 | 21 | | |
| Snyder | 894 | + 2.5 | 4,627 | 25 | | |
| Union | 526 | - 4.2 | 2,616 | 15 | | |
| **Area #2- Total** | 5,120 | (+ 1.1) | (20,570) | (13) | 185,651.68 | 46.6 |
| Clinton | 1,054 | - 5.6 | 4,452 | 14 | | |
| Lycoming | 3,521 | + 1.0 | 13,704 | 15 | | |
| Tioga | 545 | +18.2 | 2,414 | 8 | | |
| **Area #3- Total** | 965 | (+24.5) | ( 4,313) | ( 7) | 45,949.03 | 35.5 |
| Monroe | 535 | +29.2 | 2,363 | 8 | | |
| Pike | 59 | +13.5 | 242 | 3 | | |
| Wayne | 371 | +20.1 | 1,708 | 6 | | |
| **Area #4- Total** | 3,818 | (- 2.0) | (16,994) | ( 9) | 119,868.78 | 34.7 |
| Adams | 367 | -19.3 | 1,806 | 5 | | |
| Cumberland | 1,678 | + 4.0 | 7,169 | 11 | | |
| Franklin | 1,571 | - 1.6 | 7,157 | 11 | | |
| Fulton | 202 | -12.9 | 862 | 9 | | |
| **Area #5- Total** | 1,586 | (+11.5) | ( 6,895) | ( 7) | 45,256.65 | 20.4 |
| Bradford | 638 | +26.3 | 2,848 | 6 | | |
| Sullivan | 87 | - 7.4 | 417 | 6 | | |
| Susquehanna | 633 | + 3.3 | 2,599 | 8 | | |
| Wyoming | 228 | + 8.1 | 1,031 | 7 | | |
| **Area #6- Total** | 11,924 | (+ 6.8) | (47,038) | (12) | 405,628.59 | 33.8 |
| Carbon | 1,382 | +11.2 | 5,980 | 9 | | |
| Lehigh | 5,480 | + 2.9 | 20,696 | 12 | | |
| Northampton | 5,062 | +10.0 | 20,362 | 12 | | |

TABLE 4 (Continued)

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
OCTOBER, 1934

| Area or County | Ave. No. Cases During Month | Percentage Change from September, 1934 | Number Persons in Relief Cases | Per Cent of Population* | Total Expenditures Including Administration | Percentage Chang from Sept ber, 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area #7- Total | 7,957 | (+ 5.9) | (35,956) | (27) | 250,040.40 | 28.7 |
| Centre | 1,944 | + 4.9 | 8,888 | 19 | | |
| Clearfield | 6,013 | + 6.2 | 27,068 | 31 | | |
| Area #8- Total | 4,124 | (- 0.1) | (17,115) | (17) | 129,153.77 | 27.0 |
| Clarion | 1,063 | - 1.6 | 4,557 | 13 | | |
| Forest | 55 | -19.1 | 266 | 5 | | |
| Venango | 3,006 | 0.8 | 12,292 | 19 | | |
| Area #9- Total | 2,922 | (- 0.9) | (12,531 | ( 9) | 92,495.46 | 12.3 |
| Cameron | 59 | +51.3 | 253 | 5 | | |
| Elk | 842 | - 0.7 | 3,580 | 11 | | |
| McKean | 885 | - 2.3 | 3,717 | 7 | | |
| Warren | 1,136 | - 1.6 | 4,981 | 12 | | |
| Area #10- Total | 10,354 | (+ 4.9) | (42,042) | (15) | 342,853.33 | 41.2 |
| Butler | 2,231 | + 2.1 | 9,789 | 12 | | |
| Lawrence | 4,340 | + 5.9 | 17,010 | 17 | | |
| Mercer | 3,783 | + 5.6 | 15,243 | 15 | | |
| Area #11- Total | 7,619 | (+ 2.6) | (33,908) | (16) | 231,079.28 | 26.4 |
| Armstrong | 2,842 | + 4.2 | 12,465 | 16 | | |
| Indiana | 2,538 | + 3.6 | 11,609 | 15 | | |
| Jefferson | 2,239 | - 0.4 | 9,834 | 19 | | |
| Area #12- Total | 8,060 | (+ 6.7) | (33,975) | (14) | 243,186.21 | 35.9 |
| Greene | 1,541 | +16.1 | 6,553 | 16 | | |
| Washington | 6,519 | + 4.7 | 27,422 | 13 | | |
| Area #13- Total | 7,168 | (+ 2.9) | (28,081) | (12) | 214,405.62 | 55.3 |
| Crawford | 1,377 | + 3.8 | 5,557 | 9 | | |
| Erie | 5,791 | + 2.7 | 22,524 | 13 | | |

## TABLE 4 (Continued)

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
## OCTOBER, 1934

| Area or County | Ave. No. Cases During Month | Percentage Change from September, 1934 | Number Persons in Relief Cases | Per Cent of Population* | Total Expenditures Including Administration | Percentage Change from September, 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny | 74,713 | + 7.8 | 267,875 | 19 | 2,251,880.53 | 20.7 |
| Beaver | 5,087 | + 6.0 | 18,792 | 13 | 145,062.50 | 37.4 |
| Bedford | 1,873 | + 0.5 | 8,206 | 22 | 45,447.13 | 29.6 |
| Berks | 6,120 | + 5.4 | 22,609 | 10 | 183,202.35 | 24.7 |
| Blair | 3,759 | + 3.3 | 15,674 | 11 | 126,822.28 | 44.1 |
| Bucks | 1,159 | - 2.1 | 5,335 | 6 | 31,004.42 | 27.2 |
| Cambria | 6,972 | + 4.9 | 28,886 | 14 | 198,940.88 | 30.9 |
| Chester | 1,853 | + 7.6 | 8,505 | 7 | 67,520.38 | 43.6 |
| Dauphin | 5,246 | + 5.0 | 20,372 | 12 | 246,583.89 | 51.2 |
| Delaware | 5,858 | + 1.9 | 24,526 | 9 | 190,266.94 | 27.8 |
| Fayette | 13,991 | +10.9 | 58,653 | 30 | 427,210.63 | 32.5 |
| Huntingdon | 1,799 | + 6.3 | 6,878 | 18 | 48,280.90 | 34.0 |
| Juniata | 464 | - 5.7 | 2,261 | 16 | 12,745.93 | 11.8 |
| Lackawanna | 14,418 | - 4.8 | 62,216 | 20 | 454,738.70 | 10.9 |
| Lancaster | 4,829 | + 3.9 | 18,108 | 9 | 136,156.47 | 28.2 |
| Lebanon | 1,453 | + 1.7 | 6,179 | 9 | 43,910.66 | 29.1 |
| Luzerne | 18,516 | + 3.6 | 80,962 | 18 | 632,250.69 | 18.2 |
| Mifflin | 1,579 | - 2.4 | 7,214 | 18 | 63,348.44 | 28.8 |
| Montgomery | 4,810 | + 8.6 | 22,572 | 8 | 156,336.61 | 34.8 |
| Perry | 367 | - 0.3 | 1,721 | 8 | 10,373.51 | 19.1 |
| Philadelphia | 74,900 | + 2.8 | 269,958 | 14 | 2,257,512.37 | 17.3 |
| Potter | 383 | +48.4 | 1,688 | 10 | 12,183.85 | 80.0 |
| Schuylkill | 11,270 | + 1.0 | 44,878 | 19 | 358,520.39 | 30.4 |
| Somerset | 3,719 | + 0.3 | 17,745 | 22 | 124,089.25 | 37.0 |
| Westmoreland | 10,608 | - 1.2 | 44,174 | 15 | 315,710.67 | 22.1 |
| York | 3,042 | - 3.2 | 12,309 | 7 | 75,682.79 | 42.7 |
| State-Wide | - | - | - | - | 908,427.17 | 77.5 |
| Total | 360,036 | 4.1 | 1,425,255 | 15 | 12,148,067.19 | 28.1 |

*Based on population figures of the 1930 United States Census.

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November - 1934

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

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# TREND IN CASE LOAD

There was a continued upward trend in Pennsylvania's relief case load during November. The number of cases receiving relief increased from 365,618 at the beginning of the month to 379,882 at the end of the month, an increase of 14,264, or 3.9 per cent. The average case load during the month, 373,441, was 3.7 per cent larger than the average for October, and 15.0 per cent larger than the average for November, 1933, but was 17.0 per cent smaller than the average for the peak month, May, 1933 (Table 1 and Chart 1).

There was a decline of 0.1 per cent in the number of cases re-opened during the month, but the number of new cases opened increased 9.5 per cent. The number of cases closed was 4.7 per cent larger than during October.

The rate of turn-over[a] in the relief case load in November, 21.3 per cent, was approximately the same as during October; and the increase in the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month was 3.8 per cent as compared with 3.7 per cent increase in the average number of cases receiving relief during the month (Table 2).

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during November decreased 5.3 per cent. The number of direct relief cases at the beginning of the month was 353,751, which was 0.8 per cent larger than at the beginning of October. A total of 45,202 cases were added to the direct relief rolls during the month and only 31,414 cases were closed. During the same period, however, more than 38,000 cases were transferred to work relief.

The number of cases receiving work relief at the beginning of November was 11,867. as compared with 587 at the beginning of the preceding month. Direct relief cases were transferred to work relief during November as rapidly as they could be placed on work projects and comprised approximately 96 per cent of the total number of cases placed on work relief during the month. The number of cases receiving work relief at the end of November was 50,645.

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[a] Cases opened and reopened plus cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

A total of 256,411 cases, or approximately 76 per cent of the total number of cases receiving relief, were reinvestigated during the month. The amount of the relief grant was increased in 23,161 cases and decreased in 11,909 cases. Relief was discontinued to 23,866 cases and the amount of the relief grant was unchanged in 197,475 cases. Cases closed without home investigation numbered 8,829.

An average of 1,470,232 persons, or 15 per cent of the State's population received relief during November (Table 1). It will be observed that there has been a steady decline in the average number of persons per case from 4.6 during the early months of the program to 3.9 in November, 1934.

Several factors have accounted for this trend. Some of these factors are noted below.

(1) Large families, in general, find it necessary to apply for relief sooner than smaller families.[a] This partially accounts for the fact that the average number of persons in families receiving relief was larger in the early months of the relief program than the average number of persons in all families in the state (4.3 persons). As the resources of smaller families have been exhausted, these families have been added to the relief rolls and the average number of persons per relief family has decreased.

(2) The depression has caused many families to "double-up" and live together in one home in order to decrease living expenses and share incomes. Frequently, families which had "doubled-up" resumed their normal family status after they were added to the relief rolls. This

---

[a] Several studies have revealed the fact that a larger proportion of the employables become unemployed in large families than in small families. Further, as the extent of unemployment increases, this difference in the extent of unemployment in large families as compared with small families becomes less marked.

is an additional factor which has had a tendency to reduce the average size of families receiving relief.

(3) The depression, on the other hand, has scattered many family groups. Unemployed members of families have left home to seek work, and in many instances, to free their families of their support. Many of these lone individuals have been added to the relief rolls and are counted among the cases receiving relief. The proportion of these one-person families among the families receiving relief has steadily increased, and has contributed to the decrease in the average number of persons per relief case.

## TABLE 1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - NOVEMBER, 1934

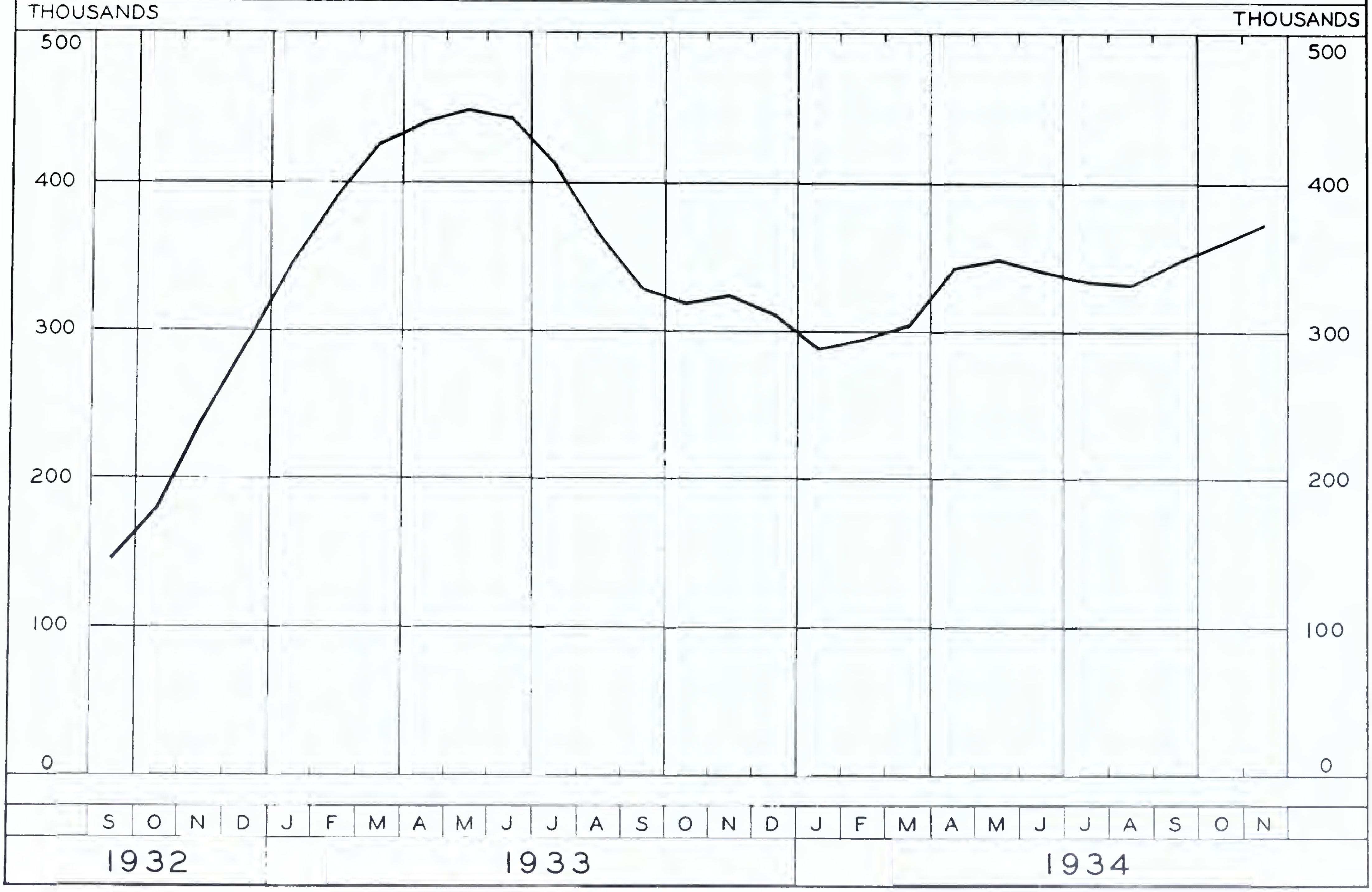
| Month and Year | Average Number During Month | | Average number of Persons per Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases* | Persons Represented* | |
| September, 1932 | 146,959** | 676,011** | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780 | 1,352,638 | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615 | 1,298,558 | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136 | 1,183,240 | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500 | 1,191,449 | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566 | 1,230,595 | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |

* From September, 1932 to May, 1934, inclusive, except for the month of April, 1934, figures in this column are averages of beginning and end of month case load. In April, 1934, rapid accessions in the first weeks of the Work Division program rendered this method not comparable, therefore, an average of the number of cases receiving relief each week was used for the work relief case load. Beginning with the month of June, 1934, the figures are averages of the number of cases receiving relief at the end of each week in the month.

** Number at end of month.

CHART I

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF
FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.
SEPTEMBER 1932 TO NOVEMBER 1934.



## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1934

| Item | November | October |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 353,751 | 351,012 |
| Work Relief | 11,867 | 587 |
| Total | 365,618 | 351,599 |
| Different Cases receiving relief at some time during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 381,991 | 388,311 |
| Work Relief | 53,371 | 12,475 |
| Total | 403,958* | 389,057* |
| Cases at end of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 329,237 | 353,751 |
| Work Relief | 50,645 | 11,867 |
| Total | 379,882 | 365,618 |
| Average number of cases receiving relief during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 336,751 | 355,431 |
| Work Relief | 36,690 | 4,605 |
| Total | 373,441 | 360,036 |
| New applications for Relief | 25,943 | 24,363 |
| New Cases opened | | |
| Direct Relief | 16,574 | 15,999 |
| Work Relief | 1,234 | 264 |
| Total | 17,808 | 16,263 |
| Re-applications for Relief | 40,720 | 41,055 |
| Cases reopened | | |
| Direct Relief | 28,628 | 28,949 |
| Work Relief | 353 | 57 |
| Total | 28,981 | 29,006 |
| Cases closed | | |
| Direct Relief | 31,414 | 30,921 |
| Work Relief | 1,345 | 367 |
| Total | 32,759 | 31,288 |

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

## COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Expenditures for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania during November exceeded by more than two million dollars the expenditures for any previous month. Total expenditures from State and Federal funds amounted to $14,648,769.74 - an increase of $2,500,702.55 over the preceding month (Table 3). The increase during November, as compared with October, is due chiefly to the expansion of the Work Relief program. Average earnings under the work program are greater than the average amounts paid as direct relief. Furthermore, expenditures for materials and supplies, and supervision of workers add to the cost of maintaining persons on work relief.

Another factor in the increase in total expenditures during November was the 3.7 per cent increase in the number of cases receiving relief.

Expenditures for work relief during November amounted to $3,604,126.00, or 24.6 per cent of the total expenditures, as compared with $992,577.11, or 8.2 per cent during October. This was an increase of $2,611,548.89 over the previous month.

Although there was a decrease of 5.3 per cent in the average number of persons receiving direct relief, and also one less order-writing day in November than in October, expenditures for direct relief increased 1.8 per cent. There was an increase in the amount expended for every type of direct relief except food. Cash relief on a budgetary deficiency basis was initiated in Philadelphia County during November. An allowance is made for rent in the determination of the amount of cash grant. This allowance for rent, which had not been granted previously in Philadelphia, accounts for a large portion of the increase in total direct relief expenditures.

Expenditures for Special Programs during November was 37.1 per cent less than during October. This decrease was due to the curtailment of the cattle processing program. There were substantial increases in the amount of money expended for the Emergency Education and College Student programs. The amount and trend of expenditures for unemployment relief are shown in Table 3 and Chart 2.

## TABLE 3

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

## NOVEMBER, 1934

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | $9,428,951.34 | 64.4 |
| Food[b] | 6,134,161.40 | 41.9 |
| Cash[c] | 1,604,931.36 | 11.0 |
| Fuel | 791,687.63 | 5.4 |
| Shoes and Clothing[d] | 693,344.13 | 4.7 |
| Medical Care[e] | 155,510.74 | 1.1 |
| Other[f] | 49,316.08 | 0.3 |
| Work Relief | 3,604,126.00 | 24.6 |
| Special Programs | 519,121.59 | 3.5 |
| Homeless and Transients | 226,703.22 | 1.5 |
| College Student Program | 96,280.65 | 0.7 |
| Processing of Drought Cattle | 79,188.52 | 0.5 |
| Emergency Education | 75,412.35 | 0.5 |
| Unemployed Veterans | 36,719.02 | 0.3 |
| Other[g] | 4,817.83 | [a] |
| Administration | 1,096,570.81 | 7.5 |
| Total[h] | 14,648,769.74 | 100.0 |

[a] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

[b] Does not include value of Federal surplus food commodities distributed.

[c] Cash relief is granted in Philadelphia County only. Program began November 12, 1934.

[d] Value of shoes and clothing distributed to persons receiving relief.

[e] Value of requisitions passed for payment.

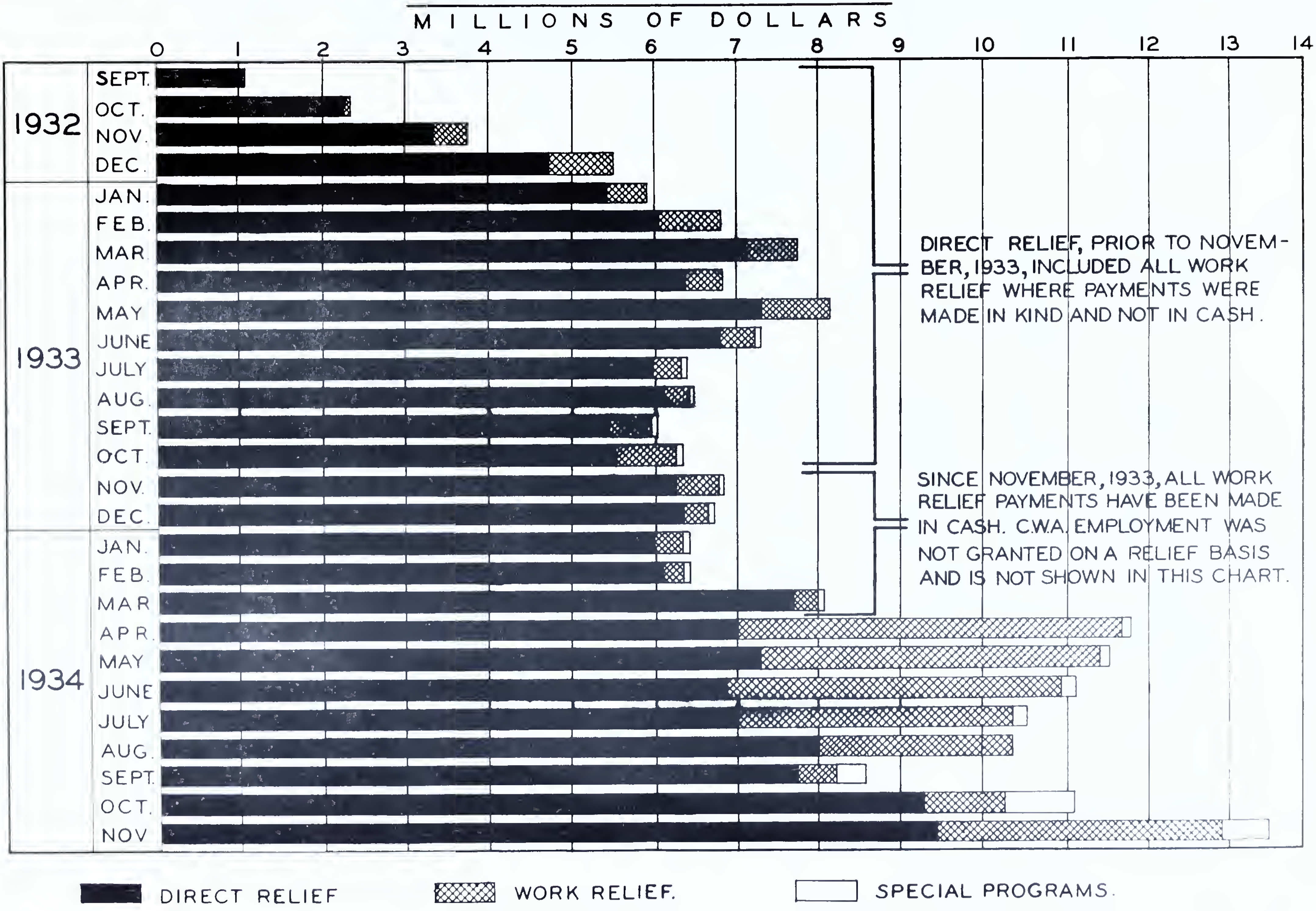
[f] Includes thrift gardens and shelter.

[g] Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, highways, and old age assistance.

[h] Does not include $694,923.96 reported by local government units for direct and work relief, $21,986.31 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $903.07 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since they are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART 2

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF
WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS.
SEPTEMBER 1932 TO NOVEMBER 1934



## DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for Direct Relief during November amounted to $9,428,951.34, or 64.4 per cent of total relief expenditures. In Philadelphia County a cash relief program was initiated, to replace all types of direct relief other than medical care.

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during November:

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Quantity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food | | | |
| Weekly food orders | 1,282,344 | - | |
| Milk | 169,302 | 6,185,845 | Quarts |
| Federal Surplus Food-Total | 1,107,901 | - | |
| Roast beef | - | 2,671,968 | Pounds |
| Smoked pork | - | 3,296 | " |
| Fresh beef | - | 21,508 | " |
| Cheese | - | 1,107 | " |
| Butter | - | 29,742 | " |
| Rice | - | 58,276 | " |
| Potatoes | - | 772 | Barrels |
| Fuel | | | |
| Bituminous coal | 69,711 | 69,439 | Tons |
| Anthracite coal | 61,413 | 50,352 | " |
| Coke | 2,288 | 2,186 | " |
| Gas | 18,702 | - | |
| Wood | 214 | 142 | Cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 2,267 | 13,047 | Gallons |
| Shoes and Clothing | | | |
| Shoes | 63,078 | 125,240 | Pairs |
| Rubber footwear | 3,987 | 6,986 | " |
| Shoes repaired | 14,519 | 16,309 | " |
| Clothing | 130,027 | - | |
| Medical Care | | | |
| Medical orders | 19,549 | - | |
| Dental orders | 7,167 | - | |
| Cash (weekly orders) | 217,733 | - | |

## WORK RELIEF

The Work Relief program continued to expand during the month of November when total work expenditures amounted to $3,604,126.00. The total number of persons employed on November 24, 1934, was 74,005. All of the 67 counties except Cameron had active work projects during November (Table 4).

The distribution of employment in the various fields of work provided under the work relief program from October 29, to November 24, 1934, is shown in the following tabulation.

| Type of Project | Hours | Earnings | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public property | 4,478,839 | $2,482,748.32 | 85.9 |
| Arts and research | 323,752 | 239,833.67 | 8.2 |
| Public welfare, health and recreation | 204,320 | 115,072.96 | 4.0 |
| Production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed | 94,755 | 45,140.89 | 1.5 |
| Equipment | 8,840 | 5,436.10 | 0.3 |
| Housing | 3,065 | 1,639.83 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | 5,113,571 | 2,889,871.77* | 100.0 |

* This figure representing earnings for the four-week period from October 29, to November 24, should not be confused with obligations incurred for the calendar month of November shown in text above and in Table 3.

Approximately 23 per cent of the total number of persons employed on the work program were engaged in the construction and repair of highways and streets while 15 per cent were employed on projects involving construction and repair of sewers and disposal plants.

More than 10 per cent of the total number of persons employed were professional and clerical people and approximately 90 per cent of this group were employed on arts, research, welfare, health and recreational projects.

## TABLE 4

## NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COUNTIES
NOVEMBER 24, 1934

| Counties | Number of Active Projects | Persons Employed | Counties | Number of Active Projects | Persons Employed |
|---|---:|---:|---|---:|---:|
| Adams | 13 | 75 | Lancaster | 32 | 922 |
| Allegheny | 120 | 6,436 | Lawrence | 36 | 2,502 |
| Armstrong | 28 | 564 | Lebanon | 20 | 425 |
| Beaver | 43 | 1,273 | Lehigh | 41 | 1,495 |
| Bedford | 19 | 451 | Luzerne | 38 | 3,855 |
| Berks | 58 | 1,852 | Lycoming | 43 | 1,126 |
| Blair | 47 | 1,241 | McKean | 13 | 239 |
| Bradford | 11 | 166 | Mercer | 43 | 1,440 |
| Bucks | 15 | 212 | Mifflin | 27 | 716 |
| Butler | 25 | 490 | Monroe | 12 | 214 |
| Cambria | 49 | 1,651 | Montgomery | 45 | 1,611 |
| Cameron | 0 | 0 | Montour | 13 | 208 |
| Carbon | 13 | 379 | Northampton | 44 | 1,243 |
| Centre | 18 | 849 | Northumberland | 24 | 602 |
| Chester | 44 | 974 | Perry | 10 | 149 |
| Clarion | 21 | 537 | Philadelphia | 144 | 12,980 |
| Clearfield | 21 | 1,139 | Pike | 5 | 16 |
| Clinton | 20 | 569 | Potter | 11 | 187 |
| Columbia | 21 | 455 | Schuylkill | 59 | 3,291 |
| Crawford | 22 | 450 | Snyder | 14 | 53 |
| Cumberland | 8 | 449 | Somerset | 36 | 1,289 |
| Dauphin | 64 | 2,047 | Sullivan | 3 | 25 |
| Delaware | 40 | 1,066 | Susquehanna | 11 | 183 |
| Elk | 5 | 122 | Tioga | 20 | 72 |
| Erie | 36 | 1,176 | Union | 5 | 182 |
| Fayette | 51 | 1,502 | Venango | 38 | 1,428 |
| Forest | 5 | 27 | Warren | 16 | 581 |
| Franklin | 22 | 769 | Washington | 57 | 1,707 |
| Fulton | 7 | 77 | Wayne | 11 | 121 |
| Greene | 21 | 578 | Westmoreland | 71 | 1,946 |
| Huntingdon | 15 | 453 | Wyoming | 8 | 26 |
| Indiana | 29 | 729 | York | 16 | 1,251 |
| Jefferson | 23 | 813 | | | |
| Juniata | 13 | 132 | State-Wide | 10 | 551 |
| Lackawanna | 59 | 1,666 | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | 1,982 | 74,005 |

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS

### Homeless and Transients

The number of persons receiving aid in centers and camps under the Homeless and Transient relief program increased 2.2 per cent during November. Persons in family cases increased 6.2per cent,resulting in the fifth successive monthly increase in proportion of family persons to total. Unattached persons, who still comprise more than 87 per cent of total transients, received a total of 326,982 days care in November - an average of 12.7 days per case.

Total expenditures for relief of homeless and transients were 1.0 per cent less during November than during October, a decrease due entirely to a reduction in the amount of capital expenditures.

A comparison of the November and October statistics is presented in the following tabulation:

| Items | November | October |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Cases-Total | 26,767 | 26,269 |
| Family cases | 1,027 | 956 |
| Non-family cases | 25,740 | 25,313 |
| Number of Persons-Total | 29,386 | 28,745 |
| Family persons | 3,646 | 3,432 |
| Unattached persons | 25,740 | 25,313 |
| Amount of Relief-Total | $192,042.12 | $184,065.14 |
| In kind | 178,102.59 | 173,905.53 |
| In cash | 13,939.53 | 10,159.61 |
| Materials and Capital Expenditures - Total | 34,661.10 | 44,898.12 |
| Capital expenditures | 17,983.09 | 32,516.75 |
| Materials | 16,678.01 | 12,381.37 |

## Emergency Education

The Emergency Education program during November provided employment for 1,054 persons, and training for 68,961 pupils and trainees. Expenditures for wages and salaries amounted to $73,541.86, and $1,870.49 was expended for materials.

The cost and scope of the program during November is shown in the following tabulation:

| Type of Project | Persons Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| General adult education | 343 | 35,383 | $21,915.63 |
| Literacy classes | 28 | 3,012 | 2,487.31 |
| Vocational training | 31 | 3,859 | 1,624.15 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 113 | 343 | 8,456.88 |
| Nursery schools | 38 | 310 | 2,065.44 |
| All other | 501 | 26,054 | 38,862.94 |
| Total | 1,054 | 68,961 | $75,412.35 |

## College Student Aid Program

Students in 66 Pennsylvania colleges were given part-time employment under the College Student Aid Program during the month of November. Employment was provided by 33 different types of college projects and also by a number of community projects. Of the 5,892 students employed, 2,590 were freshmen or first year students.

Wages amounting to $96,280.65 were paid to 4,083 men students and 1,809 women students during the month. The average monthly earnings of women students was $17.05 as compared with a $16.03 average for men students.

## Production Projects

A total of 19,607 head of drought cattle were processed during November and 1,587,059 cans of beef were produced. Also, 137,064 pounds of fresh beef were shipped to transient camps and shelters.

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

The average number of cases receiving relief increased from October to November in 60 of the 67 counties (Table 5). The largest percentage of increase were reported in the northern and northeastern counties. Most of these counties are rural and have small case loads.

Three counties (Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Greene) reported larger case loads during November than in any previous month. Increases in November as compared with October were Philadelphia County 2.7 per cent, Allegheny County 4.7, and Greene County, 8.1.

One county (Sullivan) reported no change in case load and six counties reported decreases. In three of these six counties (Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Carbon) anthracite coal mining is the chief industry.

All of the 10 bituminous[a] coal mining counties reported increases in case load. The average increase in these 10 counties during November was 4.3 per cent.

Two counties, Clearfield and Fayette, reported over 30 per cent of the county's population receiving relief in November and two counties, Pike and Adams, reported less than 5 per cent of the population receiving relief.

Total expenditures for relief increased from October to November in all of the 26 county and 13 area administrative units. These increases were due almost entirely to increases in case load and the expansion of the work program.

The average number of cases receiving relief in Area #3 increased 23.7 per cent, while during the same period total expenditures increased only 3.6 per cent. This relatively small increase in total expenditures was caused by a reduction in the amount expended for work relief.

---

[a] Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, and Clearfield.

## TABLE 5

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
## NOVEMBER, 1934

| Area or County | Ave. No. Cases During Month | Number of Persons in Relief Cases | Per Cent of Population [a] | Total Expenditures Including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area #1 [b] | 10,303 | 50,730 | 22 | 395,427.23 |
| Area #2 | 5,306 | 20,995 | 13 | 221,829.27 |
| Area #3 | 1,194 | 5,200 | 8 | 47,625.56 |
| Area #4 | 3,945 | 17,486 | 10 | 143,094.44 |
| Area #5 | 1,876 | 8,103 | 8 | 64,428.16 |
| Area #6 | 12,531 | 49,091 | 12 | 549,951.16 |
| Area #7 | 8,290 | 37,566 | 28 | 299,569.17 |
| Area #8 | 4,233 | 17,573 | 17 | 185,575.60 |
| Area #9 | 3,044 | 13,007 | 10 | 121,853.48 |
| Area #10 | 11,108 | 45,015 | 16 | 501,942.89 |
| Area #11 | 7,990 | 35,462 | 17 | 309,916.29 |
| Area #12 | 8,383 | 34,880 | 14 | 307,141.10 |
| Area #13 | 7,756 | 30,376 | 13 | 286,353.90 |
| Allegheny | 73,220 | 279,548 | 20 | 2,532,024.28 |
| Beaver | 5,211 | 18,986 | 13 | 175,653.93 |
| Bedford | 1,930 | 8,417 | 23 | 61,592.36 |
| Berks | 6,338 | 23,676 | 10 | 266,757.33 |
| Blair | 4,069 | 16,925 | 12 | 156,891.16 |
| Bucks | 1,194 | 5,422 | 6 | 47,484.68 |
| Cambria | 7,501 | 31,099 | 15 | 256,960.26 |
| Chester | 2,031 | 9,060 | 7 | 99,415.83 |
| Dauphin | 5,467 | 21,261 | 13 | 286,436.41 |
| Delaware | 5,961 | 25,241 | 9 | 263,341.72 |
| Fayette | 14,994 | 62,838 | 32 | 485,435.06 |
| Huntingdon | 1,973 | 7,601 | 19 | 64,442.00 |
| Juniata | 484 | 2,317 | 16 | 18,423.10 |
| Lackawanna | 13,990 | 59,738 | 19 | 519,241.03 |
| Lancaster | 4,885 | 18,258 | 9 | 168,784.18 |
| Lebanon | 1,461 | 6,186 | 9 | 62,014.64 |
| Luzerne | 18,553 | 80,386 | 18 | 634,180.40 |
| Mifflin | 1,679 | 7,640 | 19 | 76,409.55 |
| Montgomery | 5,052 | 23,374 | 9 | 226,047.18 |
| Perry | 415 | 1,935 | 9 | 16,157.45 |
| Philadelphia [c] | 76,887 | 274,489 | 14 | 2,981,153.86 |
| Potter | 509 | 2,147 | 12 | 18,086.80 |
| Schuylkill | 11,034 | 43,898 | 19 | 417,054.15 |
| Somerset | 3,758 | 17,528 | 22 | 142,942.35 |
| Westmoreland | 10,791 | 44,746 | 15 | 361,446.43 |
| York | 2,995 | 12,032 | 7 | 102,551.30 |
| Total | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 15 | 13,875,635.69 |

[a] Based on population figures of the 1930 United States Census.

[b] For counties in each area see following page.

[c] Philadelphia county has previously released a report for the fiscal month from October - to November -. The figures presented in that report differ from the figures presented in this report for the calendar month of November.

# COUNTIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Area No. 1 - Columbia
Montour
Northumberland
Snyder
Union

Area No. 2 - Clinton
Lycoming
Tioga

Area No. 3 - Monroe
Pike
Wayne

Area No. 4 - Adams
Cumberland
Franklin
Fulton

Area No. 5 - Bradford
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Wyoming

Area No. 6 - Carbon
Lehigh
Northampton

Area No. 7 - Centre
Clearfield

Area No. 8 - Clarion
Forest
Venango

Area No. 9 - Cameron
Elk
McKean
Warren

Area No.10 - Butler
Lawrence
Mercer

Area No.11 - Armstrong
Indiana
Jefferson

Area No.12 - Greene
Washington

Area No.13 - Crawford
Erie

# MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

December - 1934

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME I NUMBER 4

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# TREND IN CASE LOAD

The trend in the number of persons receiving relief has been steadily upward during the past four months, the increase in average number of persons receiving relief over the previous month being 3.5 per cent in September, 3.8 per cent in October, 3.2 per cent in November, and 6.9 per cent in December. During December, 1934, the average number of persons receiving relief was 1,570,945, as compared with 1,470,232 in November, 1934. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

The case load at the beginning of December was 379,882, and by the end of the month had increased to 416,967, the largest number of cases receiving relief at the end of any month since June, 1933.

The increase in case load in Pennsylvania parallels a similar increase which is taking place throughout the nation. There is, each fall and winter, a large seasonal increase in the number of persons in need of unemployment relief. Last winter the usual seasonal increase did not occur due to the C.W.A. program. This winter the increase has been larger than usual due to the work relief program. When the receiving of relief is established as a requirement for the obtaining of employment on a work program, it is inevitable that many persons who have managed to avoid applying for relief by receiving loans and assistance from friends and relatives will apply for relief. When the President announced the proposed work relief program early in January, applications for relief in Pennsylvania doubled in the succeeding two weeks.

The number of applications for relief during December, 86,354, was 29.5 per cent larger than during November, and the number of applications approved, 68,209, was 45.8 per cent larger than the number approved during November. The number of cases closed, however, decreased 2.6 per cent. Of the 441,757 different cases that received relief at some time during the month, 27,133 were new cases and 41,076 were reopened cases. (Table 2)

The number of cases receiving direct relief continued to decrease during December. The number of direct relief cases at the beginning of the month was 329,237. To these were added 25,128 new cases and 39,819 reopened cases during the month. During the same period 27,993 cases were closed and approximately 46,000 cases were transferred to work relief, resulting in a net decrease of 9,191 cases or 2.8 per cent at the end of the month.

The work program continued to expand during December, and the number of cases receiving work relief increased from 50,645 at the beginning of the month to 96,921 at the end of the month. The average number of work relief cases during the month was 79,643, or 42,953 more than during November.

The inadequacy of "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month"*, shown on Table 2, as a basis for calculating trend in case load or the relative size of case loads in various counties or states is indicated in the following tabulation.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH

| Month | Average Number of Cases Receiving Relief During the Month | Total Number of Different Cases Receiving Relief During the Month |
|---|---|---|
| July, 1934 | - 1.9 | - 3.4 |
| August | - 0.2 | + 4.6 |
| September | + 3.5 | - 2.6 |
| October | + 4.1 | + 0.4 |
| November | + 3.7 | + 3.8 |
| December | + 7.5 | + 9.4 |

In August, the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month increased 4.6 per cent over July while the average number of cases receiving relief decreased 0.2 per cent.

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* The F. E. R. A. uses "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month" for comparison of case loads in different states, for calculation of relief case load trends, and for calculation of average relief grants.

In September, we note that while the average number of cases receiving relief was 11,620 or 3.5 per cent larger than in August, and while the number of cases receiving relief was larger in every week of September than in the corresponding week of August; yet the total number of cases receiving relief at some time during the month was 10,411 or 2.6 per cent smaller in September than in August, due to the effect of the rate of turn-over in case load upon "number at some time during the month" figures.

In October the average number of cases receiving relief increased 4.1 per cent over September while the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month increased only 0.4 per cent.

The average number of cases receiving relief increased every week from the last week in August to the last week in December. The "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month", however, did not indicate a pronounced upward movement in case load until November.

It should be noted further that the total number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month has little value as a basis for comparing case load with expenditures and absolutely no value for calculating average relief grants. The total number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month makes no distinction between a case that receives relief one week and one that received relief during the entire month. The average number of cases receiving relief during the month, on the other hand, is an average of the number of cases receiving relief each week, and therefore represents the number of cases receiving relief for one month. This figure is directly comparable to the relief expenditures during the month, and when the expenditures for the month are divided by the average case load for the month a true average relief grant is obtained.

## TABLE 1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - DECEMBER, 1934

| Month and Year | Average Number During Month<br>Cases* | <br>Persons | Average number of Persons Per Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| September, 1932 | 146,959** | 676,011** | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780 | 1,352,638 | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615 | 1,298,558 | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136 | 1,183,240 | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500 | 1,191,449 | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566 | 1,230,595 | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |

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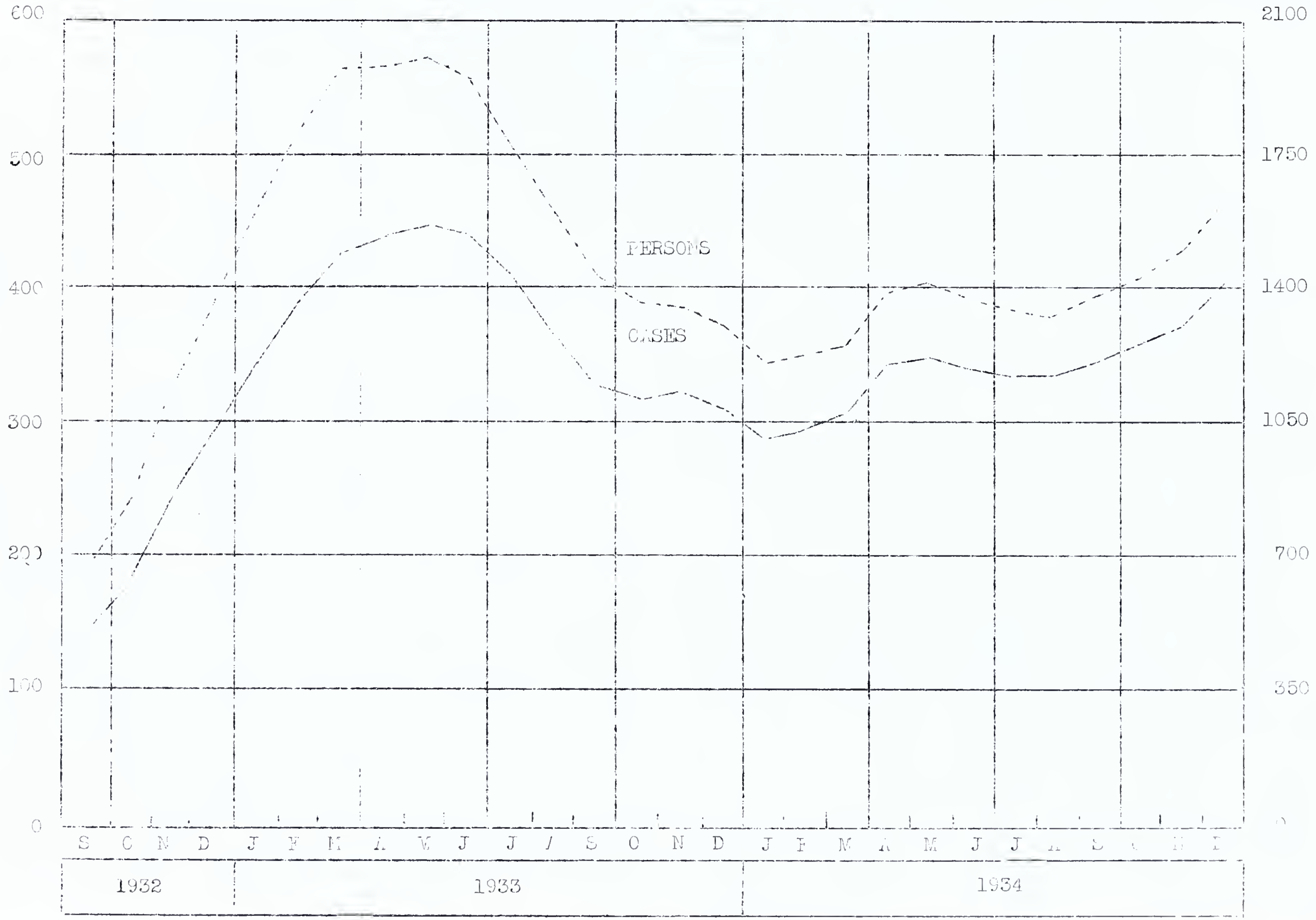
* From September, 1932 to May, 1934, inclusive, except for the month of April, 1934, figures in this column are averages of beginning and end of month case load. In April, 1934, rapid accessions in the first weeks of the Work Division program rendered this method not comparable. Therefore, an average of the number of cases receiving relief each week was used for the work relief case load. Beginning with the month of June, 1934, the figures are averages of the number of cases receiving relief at the end of each week in the month.

** Number at end of month.

Chart 1

# NUMBER OF CASES & PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO DECEMBER 1934



## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1934

| Item | December | November |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 329,237 | 353,751 |
| Work Relief | 50,645 | 11,867 |
| Total | 379,882 | 365,618 |
| Different Cases receiving relief at some time during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 384,310 | 381,991 |
| Work Relief | 105,547 | 53,371 |
| Total | 441,757* | 403,958* |
| Cases at end of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 320,046 | 329,237 |
| Work Relief | 96,921 | 50,645 |
| Total | 416,967 | 379,882 |
| Average number of cases receiving relief during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 321,794 | 336,751 |
| Work Relief | 79,643 | 36,690 |
| Total | 401,437 | 373,441 |
| New applications for relief | 33,520 | 25,943 |
| New Cases opened | | |
| Direct Relief | 25,128 | 16,574 |
| Work Relief | 2,005 | 1,234 |
| Total | 27,133 | 17,808 |
| Re-applications for relief | 52,834 | 40,720 |
| Cases reopened | | |
| Direct Relief | 39,819 | 28,628 |
| Work Relief | 1,257 | 353 |
| Total | 41,076 | 28,981 |
| Cases closed | | |
| Direct Relief | 27,993 | 31,414 |
| Work Relief | 3,921 | 1,345 |
| Total | 31,914 | 32,759 |

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

# COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Expenditures for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania continued to increase during December. Total expenditures from State and Federal funds amounted to $ 17,957,215.84 - an increase of $ 3,308,446.10 over the preceding month. In addition, $ 1,277,653.69 was reported as expended by local governmental units for direct relief, work relief, and administration, and $ 70,196.26 by Federal and State Departments for work relief. (Table 3)

This increase during December as compared with November is due in part to the 7.5 per cent increase in case load, but chiefly to the further expansion of the Work Relief program. Average relief grants have increased rapidly in recent months due, not only to the work relief program, but also to increasing standards for direct relief. The average direct relief grant increased from $ 28.00 per family in November to $ 29.70 in December.

A total of $6,357,949.52,or 35.4 per cent of the total relief expenditures was expended for work relief during December as compared with $3,604,126.00, or 24.6 per cent of the total, during November. This exceeded by more than one and one-half millions of dollars the work relief expenditures for any previous month.

Expenditures for direct relief during December amounted to $ 9,558,665.85, or 53.2 per cent of total relief expenditures, as compared with $ 9,428,951.34, or 64.4 per cent, during November.

Total expenditures for Special Programs increased from $519,121.59 in November to $811,616.03 in December. The processing of drought cattle was resumed during the month and expenditures for this program increased more than $250,000.

The trend in expenditures for relief, classified by type, is presented in Chart 2.

## TABLE 3

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

## DECEMBER, 1934

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | $9,558,665.85 | 53.2 |
| Food 1/ | 5,037,606.75 | |
| Cash 2/ | 2,863,531.64 | |
| Shoes and Clothing 3/ | 733,247.77 | |
| Fuel | 655,662.59 | |
| Medical Care 4/ | 156,367.04 | |
| Shelter | 112,227.04 | |
| Thrift Gardens | 23.02 | |
| Work Relief | 6,357,949.52 | 35.4 |
| Special Programs | 811,616.03 | 4.5 |
| Processing of Drought Cattle | 336,318.98 | |
| Homeless and Transients | 259,328.90 | |
| Emergency Education | 114,976.06 | |
| College Student Program | 72,636.05 | |
| Unemployed Veterans | 20,997.18 | |
| Other 5/ | 7,358.86 | |
| Administration | 1,228,984.44 | 6.9 |
| Total 6/ | $17,957,215.84 | 100.0 |

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1/ Does not include value of Federal surplus food commodities distributed.

2/ Cash relief was granted in Philadelphia County only.

3/ Value of shoes and clothing distributed to persons receiving relief.

4/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

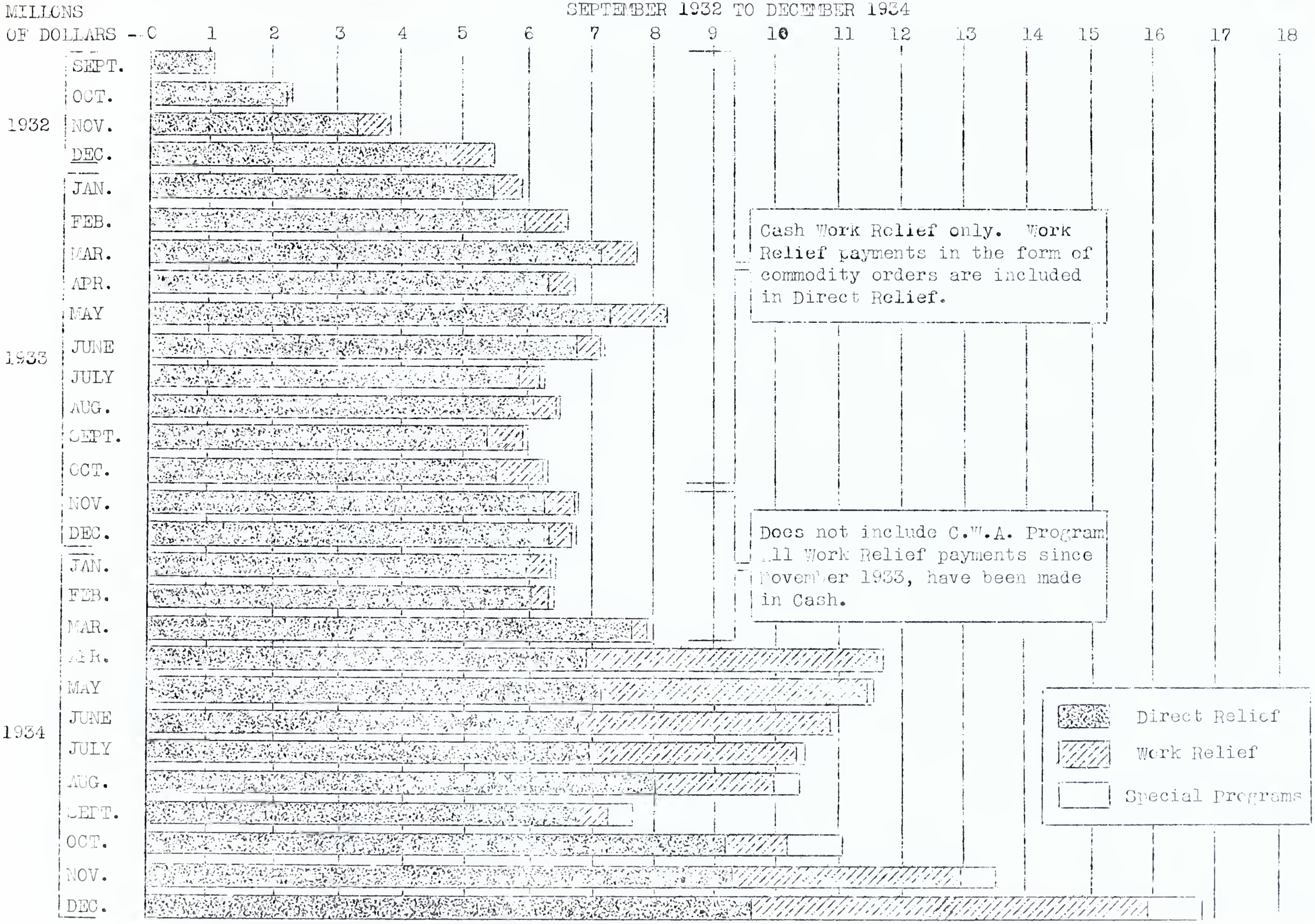
5/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, highways, and old age fund.

6/ Does not include $ 1,277,653.69 reported by local government units for direct and work relief and administration, $52,526.61 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $ 17,669.65 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since they are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

Chart 2

# OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO DECEMBER 1934



Cash Work Relief only. Work Relief payments in the form of commodity orders are included in Direct Relief.

Does not include C.W.A. Program All Work Relief payments since November 1933, have been made in Cash.

## DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for direct relief during December amounted to $ 9,558,665.85, an increase of $ 129,714.51 over November.

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during December:

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Quantity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food | | | |
| Weekly food orders | 1,043,701 | - | |
| Milk | 128,012 | 5,205,798 | Quarts |
| Federal Surplus Food - Total | 1,434,450 | - | |
| Roast beef | - | 2,430,594 | Pounds |
| Fresh beef | - | 43,070 | " |
| Smoked pork | - | 34,919 | " |
| Veal | - | 47,675 | " |
| Butter | - | 236,156 | " |
| Cheese | - | 71,408 | " |
| Rice | - | 250,042 | " |
| Fuel | | | |
| Bituminous Coal | 73,317 | 72,487 | Tons |
| Anthracite coal | 31,623 | 33,262 | " |
| Coke | 2,161 | 2,181 | " |
| Gas | 14,444 | - | |
| Wood | 136 | 101 | Cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 151 | 4,806 | Gallons |
| Shoes and Clothing | | | |
| Shoes | 77,211 | 136,209 | Pairs |
| Rubber footwear | 20,391 | 47,068 | " |
| Shoes repaired | 14,440 | 14,907 | " |
| Clothing | 130,720 | - | |
| Medical Care | | | |
| Medical orders | 22,292 | - | |
| Dental orders | 9,300 | - | |
| Cash (weekly orders) | 311,911 | - | |

# WORK RELIEF

The further expansion of the Work Relief program during December provided employment for more than 120,000 persons and all of the 67 counties had one or more work projects in operation during the week ending December 29. (Table 4)

The total expenditures for work relief during the calendar month of December amounted to $ 6,357,949.52, an increase of $2,753,823.52 over the preceding month. (Table 3)

A summary of the program according to type of work during the five week period from November 25 to December 29 is shown in Table 5. It will be noted that public projects aggregated 77.4 per cent of the total man hours. In this group of projects the construction and repair of streets and highways continued to provide employment for a large per cent of the total persons employed. Other public property projects providing 5 per cent or more of the total work relief employment were the construction of sewers, repair of schools and public buildings, and the landscaping or construction of parks and airports.

Of the 22.6 per cent of total employment not provided by public property projects, approximately one half, or 11.5 per cent of the total, was provided by the production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed.

## TABLE 4

### NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COUNTIES
### DECEMBER 29, 1934

| Counties | Number of Active Projects | Persons Employed | Counties | Number of Active Projects | Persons Employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 19 | 268 | Lancaster | 33 | 1,237 |
| Allegheny | 202 | 17,631 | Lawrence | 49 | 3,782 |
| Armstrong | 30 | 866 | Lebanon | 22 | 859 |
| Beaver | 63 | 2,780 | Lehigh | 58 | 2,534 |
| Bedford | 32 | 1,042 | Luzerne | 53 | 6,525 |
| Berks | 82 | 3,106 | Lycoming | 52 | 1,765 |
| Blair | 48 | 1,901 | McKean | 21 | 509 |
| Bradford | 21 | 345 | Mercer | 44 | 1,646 |
| Bucks | 22 | 378 | Mifflin | 33 | 881 |
| Butler | 29 | 817 | Monroe | 19 | 552 |
| Cambria | 64 | 2,782 | Montgomery | 56 | 2,134 |
| Cameron | 1 | 33 | Montour | 11 | 322 |
| Carbon | 28 | 831 | Northampton | 58 | 2,252 |
| Centre | 30 | 1,340 | Northumberland | 37 | 1,285 |
| Chester | 52 | 1,138 | Perry | 15 | 231 |
| Clarion | 20 | 613 | Philadelphia | 184 | 15,497 |
| Clearfield | 43 | 2,061 | Pike | 8 | 28 |
| Clinton | 28 | 854 | Potter | 21 | 397 |
| Columbia | 14 | 525 | Schuylkill | 73 | 4,566 |
| Crawford | 33 | 739 | Snyder | 24 | 410 |
| Cumberland | 23 | 887 | Somerset | 52 | 2,088 |
| Dauphin | 73 | 2,728 | Sullivan | 5 | 34 |
| Delaware | 52 | 1,516 | Susquehanna | 21 | 376 |
| Elk | 11 | 373 | Tioga | 32 | 441 |
| Erie | 47 | 2,129 | Union | 9 | 275 |
| Fayette | 70 | 2,245 | Venango | 45 | 1,811 |
| Forest | 7 | 74 | Warren | 19 | 694 |
| Franklin | 29 | 908 | Washington | 88 | 2,871 |
| Fulton | 6 | 131 | Wayne | 15 | 204 |
| Greene | 30 | 841 | Westmoreland | 99 | 3,367 |
| Huntingdon | 27 | 727 | Wyoming | 11 | 90 |
| Indiana | 39 | 1,092 | York | 17 | 1,829 |
| Jefferson | 44 | 1,410 | | | |
| Juniata | 19 | 302 | State-Wide | 8 | 494 |
| Lackawanna | 79 | 2,969 | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | 2,709 | 120,368 |

## TABLE 5

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

## NOVEMBER 26 - DECEMBER 29

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS | | |
| New Construction | | |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 1,098,011 | 12.6 |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 1,014,734 | 11.7 |
| Recreational Facilities | 556,141 | 6.4 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 352,232 | 4.1 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 203,897 | 2.3 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 143,304 | 1.7 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 28,195 | 0.3 |
| Total New Construction | 3,396,504 | 39.1 |
| Repair and Reconstruction | | |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 735,529 | 8.4 |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 975,143 | 11.2 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 180,687 | 2.1 |
| Recreational Facilities | 114,608 | 1.3 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 92,180 | 1.1 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 85,476 | 1.0 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossing, Trestles | 25,357 | 0.3 |
| Total Repair and Reconstruction | 2,208,980 | 25.4 |
| Landscaping and Grading | | |
| Parks and Airports | 976,857 | 11.2 |
| Conservation Projects | | |
| Fish and Game | 57,902 | 0.7 |
| Eradication and Control Projects | | |
| Pests | 22,788 | 0.3 |
| All Other Public Property Projects | 60,516 | 0.7 |
| Total Public Property Projects | 6,723,547 | 77.4 |
| ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS | | |
| Research and Special Surveys | 403,482 | 4.6 |
| Records and Clerical Work | 257,885 | 3.0 |
| Libraries and Museums | 17,099 | 0.2 |
| Dramatic Activities | 77 | * |
| All Other | 496 | * |
| Total Arts and Research Projects | 679,039 | 7.8 |

## TABLE 5 (Continued)

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

## NOVEMBER 26 - DECEMBER 29

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED | | |
| Food-Canning and Preserving, etc. | 903,107 | 10.4 |
| Clothing-Sewing Garments, etc. | 76,407 | 0.9 |
| Household Goods | 9,521 | 0.1 |
| Fuel, cutting wood, etc. | 5,572 | 0.1 |
| Garden Products | 38 | * |
| Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed | 994,645 | 11.5 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION | | |
| Employment Service | 163,309 | 1.9 |
| Mine Sealing | 62,767 | 0.7 |
| Better Housing | 28,260 | 0.4 |
| Health Campaigns | 11,767 | 0.1 |
| Nutritional | 3,159 | * |
| Safety Campaigns Traffic Control | 1,074 | * |
| Recreation, Instruction, etc. | 138 | * |
| All other | 10,207 | 0.1 |
| Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation | 280,681 | 3.2 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total | 11,937 | 0.1 |
| DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total | 2,931 | * |
| PLANNING PROJECTS - Total | 560 | * |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 8,693,140 | 100.0 |

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS

## HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

The number of persons receiving aid in transient centers and camps continued to increase in December; and the proportion of family persons in the total number of persons cared for increased for the sixth successive month.

The Federal transient census, as of December 15, showed a total of 16,187 transients receiving relief in Pennsylvania. At the end of the month there were approximately 6,500 men in urban shelters, 1,350 in rural camps and farms, and 661 families under care on an outdoor relief basis. Cash direct relief in Philadelphia and the new rent program in other counties are making it possible to transfer many local homeless to direct relief. The Transient Bureau, however, will continue to provide congregate care for local homeless who cannot be given care in private lodgings.

A revised plan worked out with the Department of Public Instruction provides additional competent recreational, educational, and vocational advisors for all transient camps and bureaus, to assist in rehabilitation work. The rehabilitation program includes the teaching of vocational agriculture on the transient farms and the teaching of various "home industries" and trades in urban shelters. It also includes the teaching of civics, citizenship, and general education in camps and shelters.

Total expenditures for the Homeless and Transient program during December amounted to $ 259,328.90 - an increase of $ 32,625.68 over November. The percentage increase in the amount of relief granted, however, was only slightly more than the percentage increase in the total number of persons cared for.

The following tabulation presents a comparison of the December and November expenditures and case statistics.

## HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

| Items | December | November |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Cases - Total | 28,811 | 26,767 |
| Family cases | 1,233 | 1,027 |
| Non-family cases | 27,578 | 25,740 |
| Number of Persons - Total | 31,968 | 29,386 |
| Family persons | 4,390 | 3,646 |
| Unattached persons | 27,578 | 25,740 |
| Amount of Relief - Total | $211,251.42 | $192,042.12 |
| In kind | 192,923.77 | 178,102.59 |
| In cash | 18,327.65 | 13,939.53 |
| Materials and Capital Expenditures - Total | 48,077.48 | 34,661.10 |
| Capital expenditures | 36,066.84 | 17,983.09 |
| Materials | 12,010.64 | 16,678.01 |

## EMERGENCY EDUCATION

Employment of 1,754 persons was provided by the Emergency Education program during December. The total number of pupils and trainees enrolled increased from 68,961 in November to 109,205 in December.

The following tabulation shows the cost and scope of the program during December.

### EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

| Type of Project | Persons Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| General adult education | 941 | 70,414 | $ 64,153.48 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 117 | 84 | 7,945.77 |
| Nursery schools | 99 | 630 | 5,091.27 |
| Vocational training | 82 | 3,503 | 5,433.90 |
| Literacy classes | 54 | 2,802 | 3,020.36 |
| Parent education | 51 | 4,633 | 4,411.07 |
| All other | 410 | 27,139 | 24,920.21 |
| TOTAL | 1,754 | 109,205 | $ 114,976.06 |

## COLLEGE STUDENT PROGRAM

The college student aid program is enabling more than 5,000 young men and women to attend institutions of higher learning in Pennsylvania. Part-time employment was provided for 2,343 first year students and 2,835 upper classmen. Of the total number of students employed, 4,567, or 68.8 per cent, were men and 1,616, or 31.2 per cent, were women.

Employment was provided for 593 students on community projects, but more than 92 per cent of the total number employed were engaged on clerical, library, research, and other intra-mural or college projects.

The colleges participating in the program, the number of students employed and the amount of their earnings during December are shown in the following tabulation.

| Institution | Total Students | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|
| State Teachers College, Bloomsburg | 69 | $ 975.15 |
| State Teachers College, California | 75 | 1,125.00 |
| Training School for Teachers, Cheyney | 34 | 510.00 |
| State Teachers College, Clarion | 30 | 449.90 |
| State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg | 66 | 933.90 |
| State Teachers College, Edinboro | 48 | 338.25 |
| State Teachers College, Indiana | 158 | 1,924.30 |
| State Teachers College, Kutztown | 50 | 750.00 |
| State Teachers College, Lock Haven | 53 | 350.40 |
| State Teachers College, Mansfield | 74 | 1,109.75 |
| State Teachers College, Millersville | 52 | 550.50 |
| State Teachers College, Shippensburg | 56 | 816.68 |
| State Teachers College, Slippery Rock | 90 | 1,364.90 |
| State Teachers College, West Chester | 137 | 2,055.00 |
| Albright College | 37 | 540.20 |
| Allegheny College* | -- | -- |
| Beaver College | 54 | 799.75 |
| Bucknell University | 129 | 1,500.30 |
| Carnegie Institute of Technology | 269 | 4,034.85 |
| Cedar Crest College | 16 | 176.50 |
| College Misericordia | 30 | 375.00 |
| Crozer Theological Seminary | 18 | 270.00 |
| Dickinson College | 66 | 828.45 |
| Dickinson School of Law | 6 | 114.60 |
| Drexel Institute | 159 | 1,929.60 |
| Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning | 4 | 120.00 |

| Institution | Total Students | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|
| Duquesne University | 138 | $ 2,070.00 |
| Elizabethtown College | 17 | 208.80 |
| Franklin and Marshall College | 79 | 1,171.50 |
| Geneva College | 65 | 974.75 |
| Gettysburg College | 62 | 929.95 |
| Grove City College | 72 | 968.60 |
| Immaculata College | 21 | 250.80 |
| Juniata College | 55 | 812.80 |
| Lafayette College | 109 | 1,530.00 |
| LaSalle College | 26 | 390.00 |
| Lebanon Valley College* | -- | -- |
| Lehigh University | 152 | 1,835.70 |
| Lincoln University | 35 | 525.00 |
| Lutheran Theological Seminary | 7 | 98.60 |
| Mercyhurst College | 16 | 240.00 |
| Moravian College and Theological Seminary | 15 | 225.00 |
| Moravian College for Women | 15 | 178.20 |
| Mount Mercy College | 13 | 194.20 |
| Muhlenburg College* | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania College for Women | 33 | 440.00 |
| Pennsylvania State College | 524 | 7,859.95 |
| Pennsylvania State College of Optometry | 20 | 268.60 |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathy | 46 | 501.50 |
| Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science | 45 | 690.00 |
| Rosemont College | 23 | 345.00 |
| Scranton Keystone Junior College | 12 | 180.00 |
| Seton Hill College | 26 | 405.00 |
| St. Francis College | 20 | 300.00 |
| St. Joseph's College | 48 | 720.00 |
| St. Thomas College | 67 | 1,005.00 |
| St. Vincent College (Erie Branch) | 6 | 90.00 |
| Susquehanna University | 30 | 446.40 |
| Temple University* | -- | -- |
| Thiel College | 29 | 383.10 |
| University of Pennsylvania | 641 | 8,393.15 |
| University of Pittsburgh | 575 | 8,594.20 |
| Ursinus College | 52 | 745.34 |
| Villa Marie College | 22 | 330.00 |
| Villa Nova College | 90 | 1,348.35 |
| Washington and Jefferson College | 52 | 714.00 |
| Waynesburg College | 44 | 660.00 |
| Westminster College | 80 | 1,081.23 |
| Williamsport Dickinson Seminary | 15 | 181.50 |
| Total | 5,183 | $72,636.05 |

---

(*) Participating - No report received.

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES

An average of 1,570,945 persons, or more than 16 per cent of the State's population, received unemployment relief during December. The proportion of the population receiving relief varied greatly among the various counties, ranging from 5 per cent in Pike County to 33 per cent in Fayette County.

Five counties, Fayette, Clearfield, Snyder, Columbia, and Montour, reported more than 25 per cent of the county's population receiving relief, and twelve counties, Pike, Bucks, York, Chester, Sullivan, Adams, Wayne, Bradford, Cameron, McKean, Delaware, and Montgomery, reported less than 10 per cent of the population receiving relief.

Clearfield, the only county reporting a decrease in case load during the month, has had a larger proportion of population receiving relief than any other county in the State during the past ten months.

The average number of cases receiving relief in Pennsylvania during December increased 27,996, or 7.5 per cent, over November. As compared to this increase for the State as a whole, the increase in Allegheny County was 3,319, or 4.2 per cent, and in Philadelphia County 7,267, or 9.5 per cent. In the ten counties [a] where bituminous coal mining is the major industry case load increased 2,247, or 4.2 per cent, and in the five counties [b] composing the anthracite coal mining area the increase was 1,985, or 3.9 per cent. Most of the large percentage increases reported were from rural counties where case loads are less than one thousand.

Expenditures for relief increased in all of the county and area administrative units. For the most part, increases in expenditures follow very closely the increases in case load and the relative expansion of the work relief program within the various administrative areas.

Case load and expenditures by areas and counties are shown in Table 6.

---

[a] Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, and Clearfield.

[b] Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, and Northumberland.

## TABLE 6

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
DECEMBER, 1934

| Area or County | Ave. No. Cases During Month | Number of Persons in Relief Cases | Per Cent of Population | Total Expenditures Including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area #1 | 11,195 | 54,053 | 24 | $ 447,316.42 |
| Area #2 | 6,203 | 24,795 | 16 | 277,265.22 |
| Area #3 | 1,553 | 6,720 | 10 | 76,875.68 |
| Area #4 | 4,542 | 19,967 | 11 | 193,562.43 |
| Area #5 | 2,444 | 10,424 | 10 | 94,893.59 |
| Area #6 | 14,038 | 54,670 | 13 | 665,642.21 |
| Area #7 | 8,322 | 37,328 | 28 | 356,227.21 |
| Area #8 | 4,532 | 18,664 | 18 | 197,239.67 |
| Area #9 | 3,503 | 14,933 | 11 | 149,547.93 |
| Area #10 | 12,407 | 50,212 | 18 | 581,479.00 |
| Area #11 | 8,252 | 36,685 | 18 | 348,111.10 |
| Area #12 | 9,061 | 37,955 | 15 | 353,096.23 |
| Area #13 | 8,612 | 33,701 | 14 | 344,626.03 |
| Allegheny | 81,539 | 292,542 | 21 | 3,201,238.27 |
| Beaver | 5,939 | 21,925 | 15 | 225,028.47 |
| Bedford | 2,108 | 9,084 | 24 | 79,873.44 |
| Berks | 6,620 | 24,617 | 11 | 289,584.63 |
| Blair | 4,492 | 18,926 | 14 | 189,794.17 |
| Bucks | 1,338 | 6,067 | 6 | 54,385.70 |
| Cambria | 8,040 | 33,089 | 16 | 333,181.12 |
| Chester | 2,373 | 10,562 | 8 | 112,293.98 |
| Dauphin | 5,905 | 22,954 | 14 | 327,636.35 |
| Delaware | 6,454 | 26,772 | 10 | 284,872.48 |
| Fayette | 15,629 | 65,231 | 33 | 539,646.04 |
| Huntingdon | 2,207 | 8,551 | 22 | 76,871.28 |
| Juniata | 561 | 2,635 | 18 | 22,136.75 |
| Lackawanna | 14,427 | 60,988 | 20 | 568,004.13 |
| Lancaster | 5,428 | 20,127 | 10 | 193,605.96 |
| Lebanon | 1,746 | 7,384 | 11 | 79,534.72 |
| Luzerne | 19,336 | 83,458 | 19 | 761,702.81 |
| Mifflin | 1,761 | 7,941 | 20 | 84,939.37 |
| Montgomery | 5,579 | 24,447 | 9 | 267,518.78 |
| Perry | 571 | 2,693 | 12 | 22,988.85 |
| Philadelphia[a] | 84,154 | 294,993 | 15 | 3,803,861.57 |
| Potter | 674 | 2,798 | 16 | 27,447.51 |
| Schuylkill | 11,378 | 45,035 | 19 | 468,022.57 |
| Somerset | 3,926 | 17,904 | 22 | 164,026.26 |
| Westmoreland | 11,301 | 46,846 | 16 | 435,783.68 |
| York | 3,287 | 13,269 | 8 | 141,921.76 |
| TOTAL | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 16 | $16,841,783.37 |

[a] Philadelphia County has previously released a report for the fiscal month from November 25 to December 29. The figures presented in that report differ from the figures presented in this report for the calendar month of December.

## COUNTIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Area No. 1 - Columbia
Montour
Northumberland
Snyder
Union

Area No. 2 - Clinton
Lycoming
Tioga

Area No. 3 - Monroe
Pike
Wayne

Area No. 4 - Adams
Cumberland
Franklin
Fulton

Area No. 5 - Bradford
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Wyoming

Area No. 6 - Carbon
Lehigh
Northampton

Area No. 7 - Centre
Clearfield

Area No. 8 - Clarion
Forest
Venango

Area No. 9 - Cameron
Elk
McKean
Warren

Area No.10 - Butler
Lawrence
Mercer

Area No.11 - Armstrong
Indiana
Jefferson

Area No.12 - Greene
Washington

Area No.13 - Crawford
Erie

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# MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

January - 1935

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME I NUMBER 5

P287
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# THE TREND OF RELIEF

An average of 1,678,377 persons, or approximately 17 per cent of the State's population, received unemployment relief during January. This number represents an increase of 6.8 per cent over the previous month. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

This increase in the number of persons receiving relief is in line with the usual seasonal change at this time of year. Each year the number of persons dependent upon relief increases in the late fall and winter months.

The fall and winter of 1933-34 was an exception because of the C. W. A. Program which provided employment for many persons from relief rolls and many others who, while they were not receiving relief, would have found it necessary to apply for relief had it not been for their C. W. A. jobs.

A total of 70,915 families applied for relief during the month. Of this number 53,341 were approved. As compared with December, the number of applications for relief received during January decreased 17.9 per cent and applications approved decreased 21.8 per cent. (Table 2)

The average case load during January was 431,975, or 30,538 more than the preceding month. To the total number of cases receiving relief at the beginning of the month (416,967) there were added during the month 23,423 new cases and 29,918 reopened cases, while 28,930 cases were closed. As a result of this turn-over in case load, the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month totaled 464,345 and the total number of cases on the relief rolls at the end of the month was 442,669.

The fact that the number of new cases opened and former cases reopened decreased sharply during the month of January indicates that the seasonal peak in the case load for this winter is being approached.

It will be noted that while the "average number of cases receiving relief during the month" increased 30,538, or 7.6 per cent, and the number of cases receiving relief at the end of the month was 25,702, or 6.2 per cent, larger than at the beginning of the month, yet the "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month" increased only 22,588, or 5.1 per cent.

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during the month increased 1,128, or 0.4 per cent, from December to January. At the beginning of January 320,046 cases were receiving direct relief. During the month 29,001 cases were reopened, 22,378 new cases were opened, 23,094 cases were closed, and approximately 20,000 cases were transferred to work relief, leaving 328,280 cases on the direct relief rolls at the end of the month.

As a result of the further expansion of the work program during January, work relief cases totaled 114,389 at the end of the month, as compared with 96,921 at the beginning of the month. The average number of work relief cases during the month was 109,053, or 29,410 more than during December.

It should be noted that the case load figures presented in tables 1 and 2 include direct relief and work relief only. Persons receiving aid under the Homeless and Transient, Emergency Education, College Student Aid, and other Special Programs, are shown in separate tabulations.

During the month 28,402 new applications and 40,628 reapplications were investigated, and 262,915 cases approximating 63.0 per cent of the active case load, were reinvestigated. Increases in the amount of the relief grant were made in 18,012 cases, and in 8,964 cases the amount of the relief grant was reduced. Relief was discontinued to 18,939 cases, and an additional 5,288 cases were closed without home investigation. In 217,000 cases, or 82.5 per cent of the total cases reinvestigated, the amount of the relief grant was unchanged.

# TABLE 1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - JANUARY, 1935

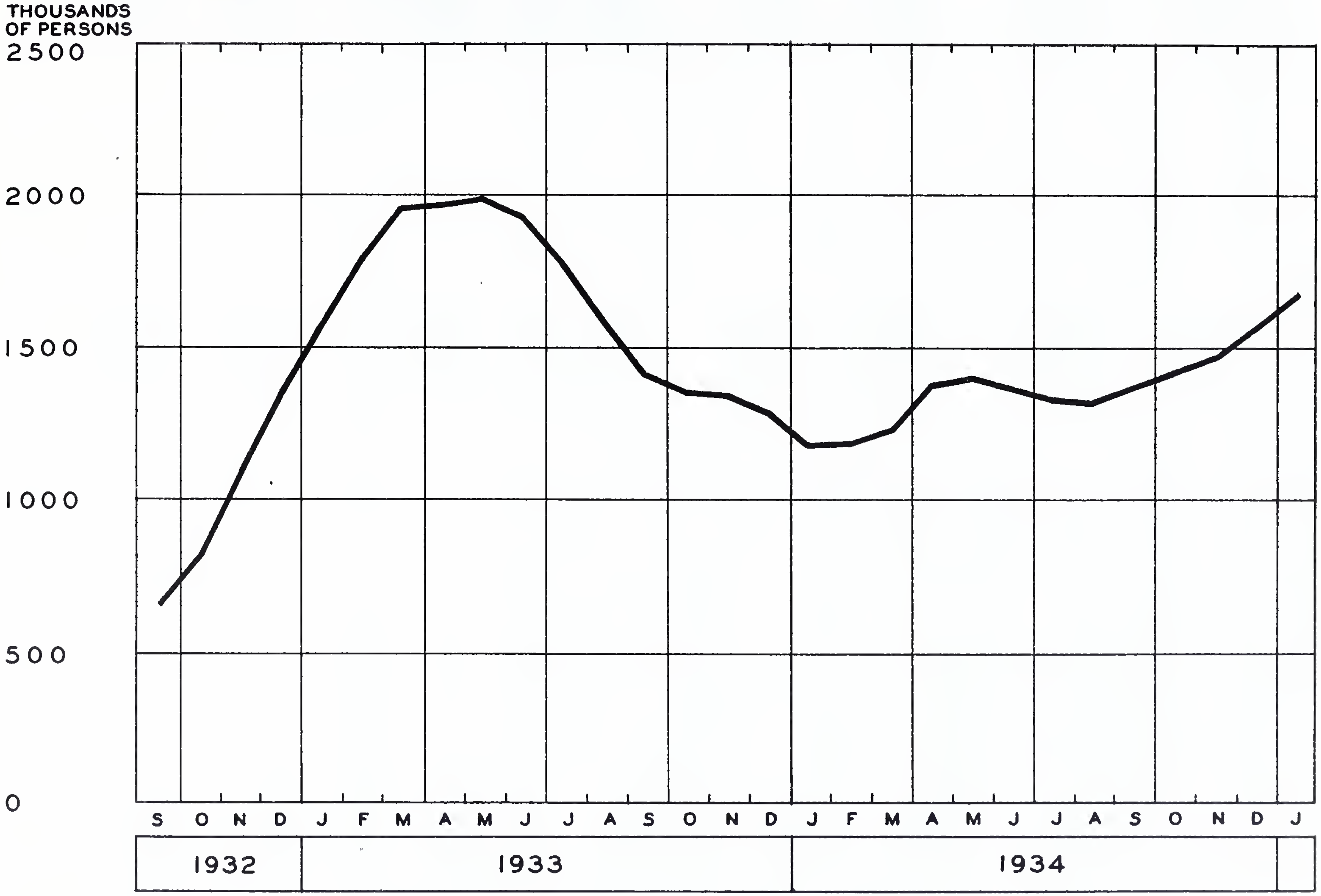
| Month and Year | Average Number During Month |  | Average No. of Persons Per Case |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Cases | Persons |  |
| September, 1932 | 146,959* | 676,011* | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960.610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780** | 1,352,638** | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615** | 1,298,558** | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136** | 1,183,240** | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500** | 1,191,449** | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566** | 1,230,595** | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 3.9 |

* Number at end of month.

** The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO JANUARY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## DECEMBER, 1934 and JANUARY, 1935

| Item | January 1935 | December 1934 |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 320,046 | 329,237 |
| Work Relief | 96,921 | 50,645 |
| Total | 416,967 | 379,882 |
| Different Cases receiving relief at some time during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 369,400 | 384,310 |
| Work Relief | 127,648 | 105,547 |
| Total | 464,345* | 441,757* |
| Cases at end of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 328,280 | 320,046 |
| Work Relief | 114,389 | 96,921 |
| Total | 442,669 | 416,967 |
| Average Number of cases receiving relief during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 322,922 | 321,794 |
| Work Relief | 109,053 | 79,643 |
| Total | 431,975 | 401,437 |
| New applications for relief | 30,582 | 33,520 |
| New Cases opened | | |
| Direct relief | 22,378 | 25,128 |
| Work Relief | 1,045 | 2,005 |
| Total | 23,423 | 27,133 |
| Re-Applications for Relief | 40,333 | 52,834 |
| Cases reopened | | |
| Direct Relief | 29,001 | 39,819 |
| Work Relief | 917 | 1,257 |
| Total | 29,918 | 41,076 |
| Cases closed | | |
| Direct Relief | 23,088 | 27,993 |
| Work Relief | 4,551 | 3,921 |
| Total | 27,639 | 31,914 |

---

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

## COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Total expenditures for unemployment relief from State and Federal funds amounted to $ 21,541,040.47 during January - an increase of $3,588,750.28 over the preceding month.

Despite the rapid expansion of the Work Relief program, Direct Relief still accounts for more than fifty per cent of total expenditures. Direct Relief expenditures in January showed a considerable increase over December due to increased need and greater adequacy of relief. The granting of all direct relief in cash was extended to Allegheny County on January 14th.

Average work relief cases increased 36.9 per cent from December to January, while work relief expenditures increased 30.0 per cent. A constantly increasing percentage of work cases are being drawn from the direct relief rolls.

Expenditures for Special Programs decreased $ 90,862.50, or 11.3 per cent from December to January. The last of the drought cattle delivered to Pennsylvania were processed, and expenditures for this program during January were over a quarter of a million dollars less than during December. However, expenditures for Emergency Education, College Student Aid, and Unemployed Veterans were considerably increased and a new program of converting cabbage into sauerkraut was instituted.

The amount and trend of expenditures for unemployment relief are shown in table 3 and chart 2.

## TABLE 3

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
## JANUARY, 1935

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | $11,088,291.17 | 51.5 |
| Cash 1/ | 4,376,809.38 | |
| Food 2/ | 4,745,107.17 | |
| Fuel | 938,807.53 | |
| Shoes and Clothing | 603,358.40 | |
| Shelter | 222,422.49 | |
| Medical Care 3/ | 201,786.20 | |
| Work Relief | 8,263,342.53 | 38.4 |
| Wages and Salaries | 8,046,738.31 | |
| Materials and Other Costs | 216,604.22 | |
| Special Programs | 715,827.88 | 3.3 |
| Homeless and Transients | 255,271.92 | |
| Emergency Education | 211,351.60 | |
| College Student Aid | 99,865.08 | |
| Unemployed Veterans | 51,198.64 | |
| Cattle Processing | 49,507.34 | |
| Cabbage Processing 4/ | 47,106.25 | |
| Other 5/ | 1,527.05 | |
| Administration | 1,473,578.89 | 6.8 |
| Total 6/ | 21,541,040.47 | 100.0 |

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

4/ Program was initiated in January.

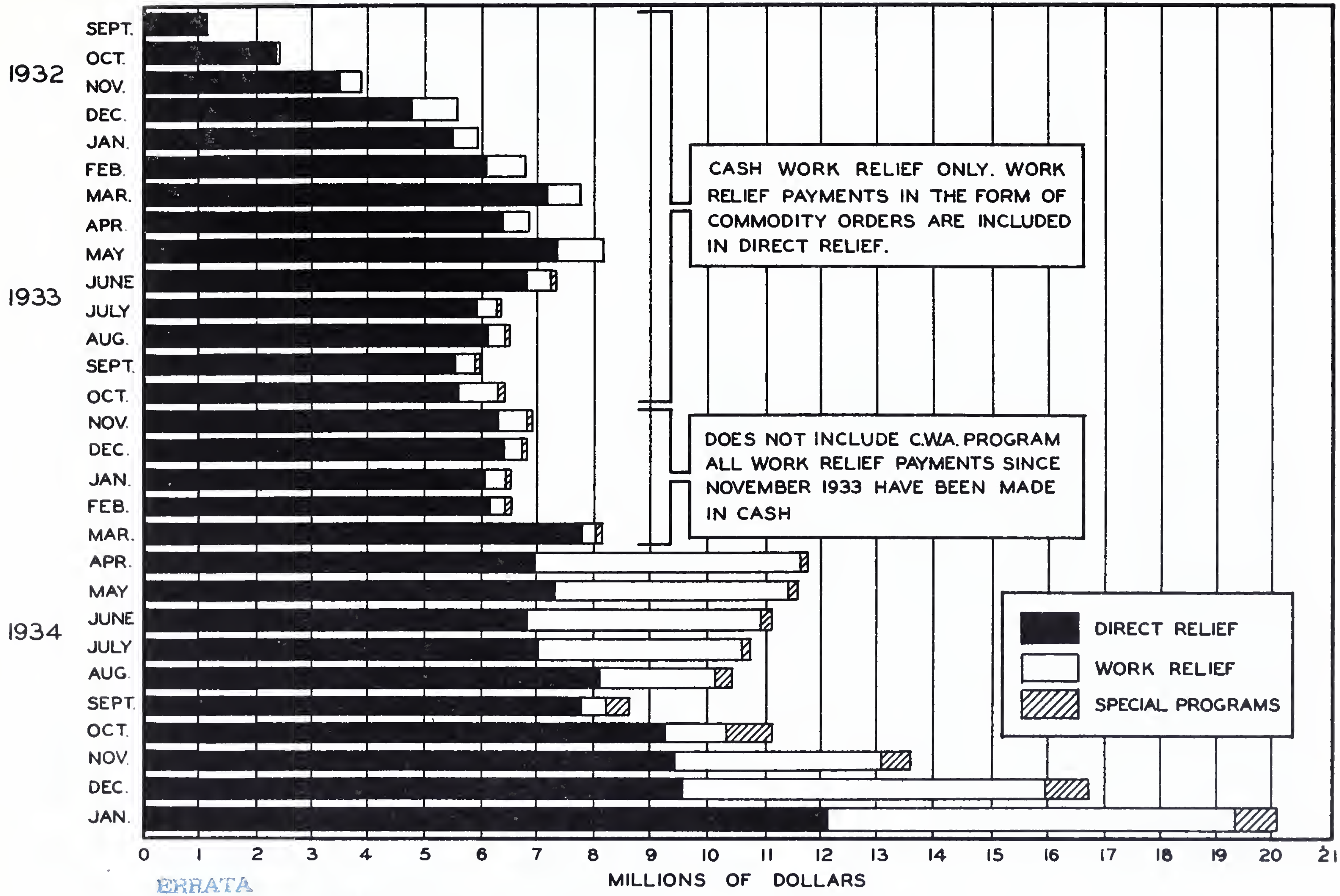
5/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, and transportation of stranded population.

6/ Does not include $ 1,117,335.62 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration, $57,986.00 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $7,048.28 reported by Federal Departments for work relief and special programs. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART 2

# OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO JANUARY 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER 1933 HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH

ERRATA

SOLID BAR FOR DIRECT RELIEF IN JANUARY 1935, SHOULD EXTEND ONLY TO 11 MILLION DOLLARS INSTEAD OF 12 MILLION

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

## DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for direct relief during January amounted to $11,088,291.17, an increase of $1,529,625.32 over December. The cash relief program which was initiated in Philadelphia County in November was expanded to include Allegheny County as of January 14th.

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during January:

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Quantity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food | | | |
| Weekly food orders | 974,790 | - | |
| Milk | 136,029 | 4,566,829 | Quarts |
| Federal Surplus Food - Total | 856,392 | 3,697,939 | Pounds |
| Roast beef | - | 2,029,279 | Pounds |
| Smoked pork | - | 34 | Pounds |
| Butter | - | 397,153 | Pounds |
| Cheese | - | 81,935 | Pounds |
| Rice | - | 587,568 | Pounds |
| Sugar | - | 601,970 | Pounds |
| Fuel | | | |
| Bituminous coal | 98,666 | 116,214 | Tons |
| Anthracite coal | 45,908 | 45,905 | Tons |
| Coke | 2,686 | 2,686 | Tons |
| Gas | 22,555 | - | |
| Wood | 220 | 204 | Cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 654 | 7,812 | Gallons |
| Shoes and Clothing | | | |
| Shoe and clothing orders | 373,454 | - | |
| Shoes Repaired | 11,432 | 18,041 | Pairs |
| Shelter | 27,009 | - | |
| Medical Care | | | |
| Medical orders | 26,035 | - | |
| Dental orders | 10,034 | - | |
| Cash (weekly grants) | 532,085 | - | |

The number of persons employed on work relief projects increased in 59 of the 67 counties during January. During the last week of the month 2,991 projects employing 136,543 persons (including non-relief) were in operation, as compared with 2,709 projects employing 120,368 persons during the corresponding week in December. (Table 4)

The distribution of employment in the various fields of work provided by the program are shown in table 5 and chart 4. More than 26 per cent of the persons working were employed on the construction and repair of highways and streets while almost 58 per cent were engaged on other public property projects. Of the remaining 16 per cent, 11.5 were employed on arts and research projects.

Expenditures for the work program during the calendar month of January amounted to $ 8,263,342.53, or 38.4 per cent of the total relief expenditures. (Table 3). This was an increase of $ 2,105,393.01 over the preceding month. Payments to relief persons amounted to $6,249,161.45 and to non-relief persons $ 1,797,576.86. Expenditures for materials and equipment amounted to $ 216,604.22.

The revised work relief program was placed in operation the first week in October, 1934. At that time less than 4,000 persons were employed on work relief projects. By the end of October this number had increased to 37,033 and has shown a steady increase each week to and including the last week of January. This growth in terms of persons employed and work payments is shown in chart 5.

## TABLE 4

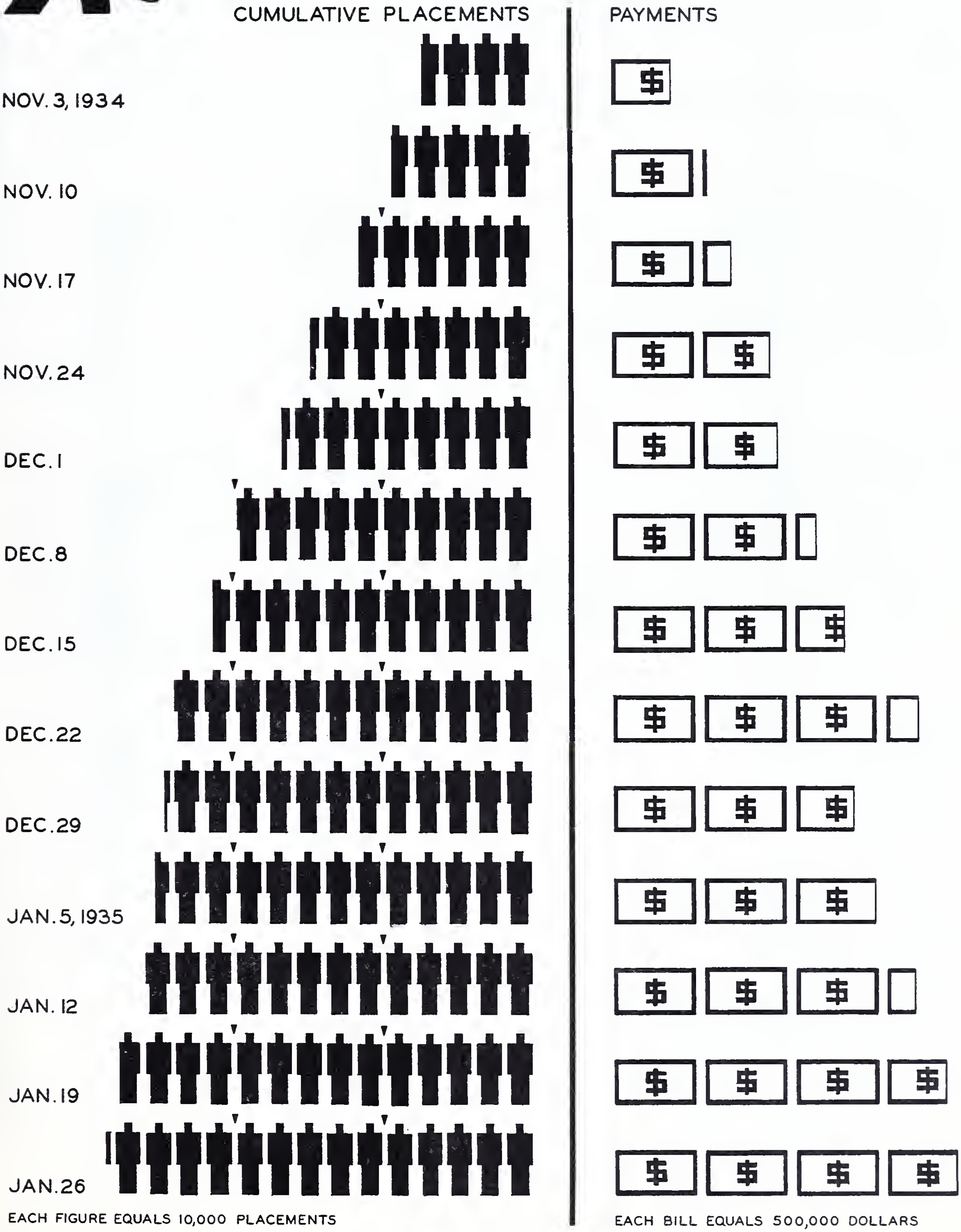
## NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COUNTIES
## JANUARY 26, 1935

| Counties | Number of Active Projects | Persons Employed | Counties | Number of Active Projects | Persons Employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 20 | 230 | Lancaster | 33 | 1,105 |
| Allegheny | 236 | 22,118 | Lawrence | 56 | 2,792 |
| Armstrong | 31 | 912 | Lebanon | 27 | 1,011 |
| Beaver | 61 | 2,410 | Lehigh | 66 | 2,818 |
| Bedford | 30 | 1,041 | Luzerne | 63 | 7,840 |
| Berks | 85 | 3,423 | Lycoming | 57 | 2,122 |
| Blair | 57 | 2,338 | McKean | 22 | 1,267 |
| Bradford | 20 | 379 | Mercer | 53 | 1,502 |
| Bucks | 34 | 709 | Mifflin | 40 | 886 |
| Butler | 33 | 876 | Monroe | 22 | 770 |
| Cambria | 58 | 3,094 | Montgomery | 55 | 2,210 |
| Cameron | 1 | 47 | Montour | 9 | 299 |
| Carbon | 32 | 1,027 | Northampton | 68 | 2,978 |
| Centre | 31 | 1,512 | Northumberland | 44 | 2,046 |
| Chester | 57 | 1,289 | Perry | 18 | 394 |
| Clarion | 21 | 692 | Philadelphia | 196 | 16,249 |
| Clearfield | 41 | 2,253 | Pike | 5 | 31 |
| Clinton | 29 | 865 | Potter | 22 | 553 |
| Columbia | 21 | 582 | Schuylkill | 75 | 4,811 |
| Crawford | 43 | 907 | Snyder | 30 | 594 |
| Cumberland | 25 | 1,028 | Somerset | 52 | 2,413 |
| Dauphin | 74 | 3,077 | Sullivan | 5 | 72 |
| Delaware | 50 | 1,420 | Susquehanna | 29 | 467 |
| Elk | 12 | 482 | Tioga | 32 | 456 |
| Erie | 53 | 2,444 | Union | 13 | 408 |
| Fayette | 78 | 2,567 | Venango | 59 | 2,433 |
| Forest | 8 | 93 | Warren | 20 | 758 |
| Franklin | 33 | 1,089 | Washington | 100 | 3,508 |
| Fulton | 7 | 182 | Wayne | 13 | 195 |
| Greene | 31 | 955 | Westmoreland | 90 | 3,361 |
| Huntingdon | 33 | 727 | Wyoming | 14 | 118 |
| Indiana | 41 | 1,025 | York | 22 | 2,312 |
| Jefferson | 44 | 1,557 | | | |
| Juniata | 22 | 367 | | | |
| Lackawanna | 119 | 3,561 | State-Wide | 10 | 486 |
| TOTAL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | | | 2,991 | 136,543 |

CHART 3

# GROWTH OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM

## NOVEMBER 3, 1934 TO JANUARY 26, 1935



# TABLE 5

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

## DECEMBER 31 - JANUARY 26

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS | | |
| New Construction | | |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 1,393,951 | 14.2 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 1,234,212 | 12.6 |
| Recreational Facilities | 589,550 | 6.0 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 506,333 | 5.2 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 275,114 | 2.8 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 161,005 | 1.7 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 42,180 | 0.4 |
| Total New Construction | 4,202,345 | 42.9 |
| Repair and Reconstruction | | |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 1,189,410 | 12.1 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 925,385 | 9.4 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 179,655 | 1.8 |
| Recreational Facilities | 131,029 | 1.4 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 107,294 | 1.1 |
| Sewers, Drainage, and Sanitation | 96,587 | 1.0 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 26,743 | 0.3 |
| Total Repair and Reconstruction | 2,656,103 | 27.1 |
| Landscaping and Grading | | |
| Parks | 634,074 | 6.5 |
| Landscaping | 103,659 | 1.1 |
| Tree Planting | 49,597 | 0.5 |
| Airports | 39,040 | 0.4 |
| All Others | 257,527 | 2.6 |
| Total Landscaping and Grading | 1,083,897 | 11.1 |
| Conservation Projects | | |
| Fish and Game | 60,323 | 0.6 |
| Eradication and Control Projects | | |
| Pests and Disease Bearers | 38,425 | 0.4 |
| All Other Public Property Projects | 176,544 | 1.8 |
| Total Public Property Projects | 8,217,637 | 83.9 |

TABLE 5 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

DECEMBER 31 - JANUARY 26

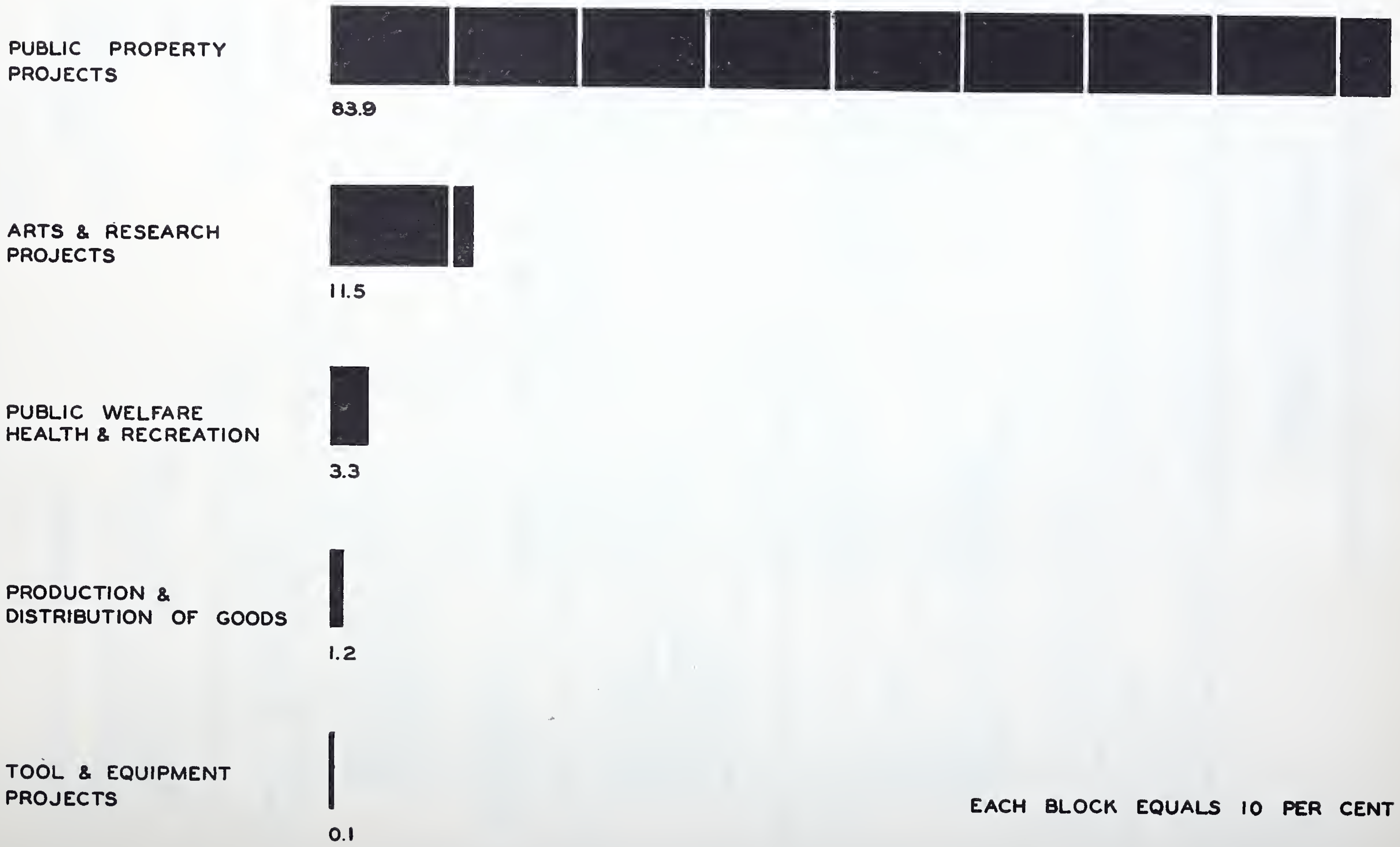
| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS | | |
| Research and Special Surveys | 686,378 | 7.0 |
| Records and Clerical Work | 334,592 | 3.4 |
| Music | 55,176 | 0.6 |
| Library and Museum | 26,842 | 0.3 |
| All Others | 18,192 | 0.2 |
| Total Arts and Research Projects | 1,121,180 | 11.5 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION | | |
| Employment Offices | 174,841 | 1.8 |
| Mine Sealing | 78,511 | 0.8 |
| Better Housing | 30,254 | 0.3 |
| Health Campaigns | 17,509 | 0.2 |
| All Others | 23,668 | 0.2 |
| Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation | 324,783 | 3.3 |
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED | | |
| Clothing - Sewing Garments, etc. | 98,385 | 1.0 |
| Household Goods | 10,550 | 0.1 |
| Fuel, Cutting wood, etc. | 4,958 | 0.1 |
| Garden Products | 186 | * |
| Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed | 114,079 | 1.2 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total | 12,245 | 0.1 |
| DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total | 2,914 | * |
| PLANNING PROJECTS - Total | 1,847 | * |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 9,794,685 | 100.0 |

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

# SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECT

DECEMBER 31,1934 TO JANUARY 26,1935

CHART 4



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS

## HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

Bulletin TR-2 issued by the F.E.R.A. reports that "Such states as Pennsylvania and California appear to be destination states to which transients go in search of work and with the hope of effecting permanent settlement.

"The principal industries in Pennsylvania require large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labor. It is therefore not surprising that the transient job seeker should make this State one of his destinations in the hope of finding employment in the steel mills, mines, or manufacturing plants. Moreover, it is probable that unattached transients would tend to stay longer in a state where there is a prospect that permanent employment may be found than in a state like Colorado which does not have as diversified industries."

The number of homeless and transients receiving aid in Pennsylvania during the past 15 months is shown in the following tabulation:

Number of Homeless and Transients Receiving Aid
November, 1933 - January, 1935

| Month | End of Month Cases | End of Month Persons | Total Cases During Month | Total Persons During Month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1933 | 444 | 698 | 1,120 | 1,403 |
| December | 1,624 | 2,079 | 2,242 | 2,767 |
| January, 1934 | 2,700 | 3,350 | 4,072 | 4,911 |
| February | 4,389 | 5,211 | 5,872 | 6,826 |
| March | 5,488 | 6,391 | 8,190 | 9,266 |
| April | 7,625 | 8,674 | 11,948 | 13,226 |
| May | 9,019 | 10,107 | 15,145 | 16,572 |
| June | 11,053 | 12,272 | 17,046 | 18,643 |
| July | 15,988 | 17,435 | 24,329 | 26,222 |
| August | 17,034 | 18,681 | 29,006 | 31,179 |
| September | 14,699 | 16,456 | 29,159 | 31,581 |
| October | 16,585 | 18,587 | 26,269 | 28,745 |
| November | 17,168 | 19,433 | 26,767 | 29,386 |
| December | 16,914 | 19,478 | 28,904 | 32,067 |
| January, 1935 | 17,754 | 20,475 | 27,030 | 30,212 |

The total number of persons receiving aid in transients centers and camps in Pennsylvania reached a peak in December. There has been no pronounced upward trend however since August. During the fall months there was a marked tendency on the part of the non-family transient to avoid the rigors of a northern winter and also a movement of many transients toward the south in search of seasonal work.

During January, 1935, 1,243 families and 25,787 non-family persons received aid in Pennsylvania transient centers and camps. These 27,030 cases represent a decrease of 1,874, or 6.5 per cent, from December.

Expenditures for relief of homeless and transients during the month amounted to $ 214,270.72. This was an increase of $3,019.30 or 1.4 per cent over December.

A comparison of the expenditures and case statistics for January and December is presented in the following tabulation.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

| Items | January | December |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Cases - Total | 27,030 | 28,904 |
| Family Cases | 1,243 | 1,236 |
| Non-Family cases | 25,787 | 27,668 |
| Number of Persons - Total | 30,212 | 32,067 |
| Family persons | 4,425 | 4,399 |
| Non-family persons | 25,787 | 27,668 |
| Amount of Relief - Total | $214,270.72 | $211,251.42 |
| In kind | 194,490.39 | 192,923.77 |
| In cash | 19,780.33 | 18,327.65 |
| Plant and Equipment - Total | 5,374.16 | 48,077.48 |

## EMERGENCY EDUCATION

The Emergency Education program provided employment for 910 more persons during January than during December, and the number of pupils and trainees benefiting under the program increased from 109,205 to 206,596.

The following tabulation shows the scope and cost of the program during January.

### EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

| Type of Project | Persons Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| General adult education | 1,464 | 97,752 | $ 118,115.80 |
| Recreational centers | 607 | 58,510 | 44,478.61 |
| Nursery schools | 138 | 1,241 | 10,575.31 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 125 | 93 | 8,632.30 |
| Parent education | 100 | 10,800 | 8,590.56 |
| Vocational training | 98 | 12,437 | 9,029.61 |
| Literacy classes | 53 | 11,617 | 4,599.28 |
| Workers' education | 15 | 2,904 | 666.53 |
| All other | 64 | 11,242 | 6,663.60 |
| TOTAL | 2,664 | 206,596 | $ 211,351.60 |

## PRODUCTION PROJECTS

The processing of the 68,644 head of cattle received from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has been completed. Transient camps and shelters were supplied with a total of 164,753 pounds of fresh beef and 7,062,132 pounds of canned roast beef have been distributed to relief families. The leather produced from the hides is being manufactured into leather coats and jerkins for distribution to persons receiving relief.

The 2,553,885 pounds of cabbage received from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is being manufactured into sauerkraut.

## COLLEGE STUDENT AID

During the month of January seventy Pennsylvania colleges participated in the College Student Aid Program. Under this program, 4,981 men and 2,055 women students were provided part-time employment which enabled them to earn a total of $ 99,865.08. The average monthly earnings of men students was $ 14.23 as compared with $ 14.09 for women students.

A summary of the College Student Aid program by type of project is shown in the following tabulation.

### TYPES OF WORK DONE AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS EMPLOYED

| Type of Work | Number of Students |
|---|---|
| INTRA-MURAL (College Projects): | |
| Clerical and office | 2,198 |
| Research assistance | 1,003 |
| Care of grounds and buildings | 904 |
| Laboratory assistance | 827 |
| Library and museum | 724 |
| Reading and grading papers | 311 |
| All other | 565 |
| TOTAL | 6,532 |
| EXTRA-MURAL (Community Projects): | |
| Recreation | 150 |
| Education | 104 |
| Health and welfare | 99 |
| All other | 151 |
| TOTAL | 504 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 7,036 |

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

Every county in the State except Jefferson and Northumberland reported an increase over the previous month in the average number of persons receiving unemployment relief. While the number of persons receiving relief in the entire State was 16.0 per cent smaller than the number during the peak month, May, 1933, seven counties, Greene, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Montour, Philadelphia, and Pike, reported a larger number of persons receiving relief than during any previous month.

The average number of persons receiving unemployment relief during January increased 107,432, or 6.8 per cent, over December. As compared to this increase for the State as a whole, the increase in Allegheny County was 10,755, or 3.7 per cent, and Philadelphia County 24,305, or 8.2 per cent.

The largest percentage increases were reported by rural counties which are not essentially agricultural. Several of these counties have semi-stranded communities in areas where the forests, coal, oil and other natural resources have been exhausted. Percentage increases were smallest in the anthracite coal mining area.

In the bituminous coal mining area the increase in the number of persons receiving relief was 5.1 per cent. The changes in the various counties comprising that area varied from a decrease of 0.5 per cent in Jefferson County to an increase of 10.5 per cent in Indiana County.

Expenditures for unemployment relief during January increased in every county and area administrative unit in the State. A portion of this increase is due to more adequate direct relief grants, but the larger part is the result of the further expansion of the work relief program.

Case load and expenditures by areas and counties is shown in table 6 and the proportion of population receiving relief in the various counties during January is shown in Chart 6.

## TABLE 6

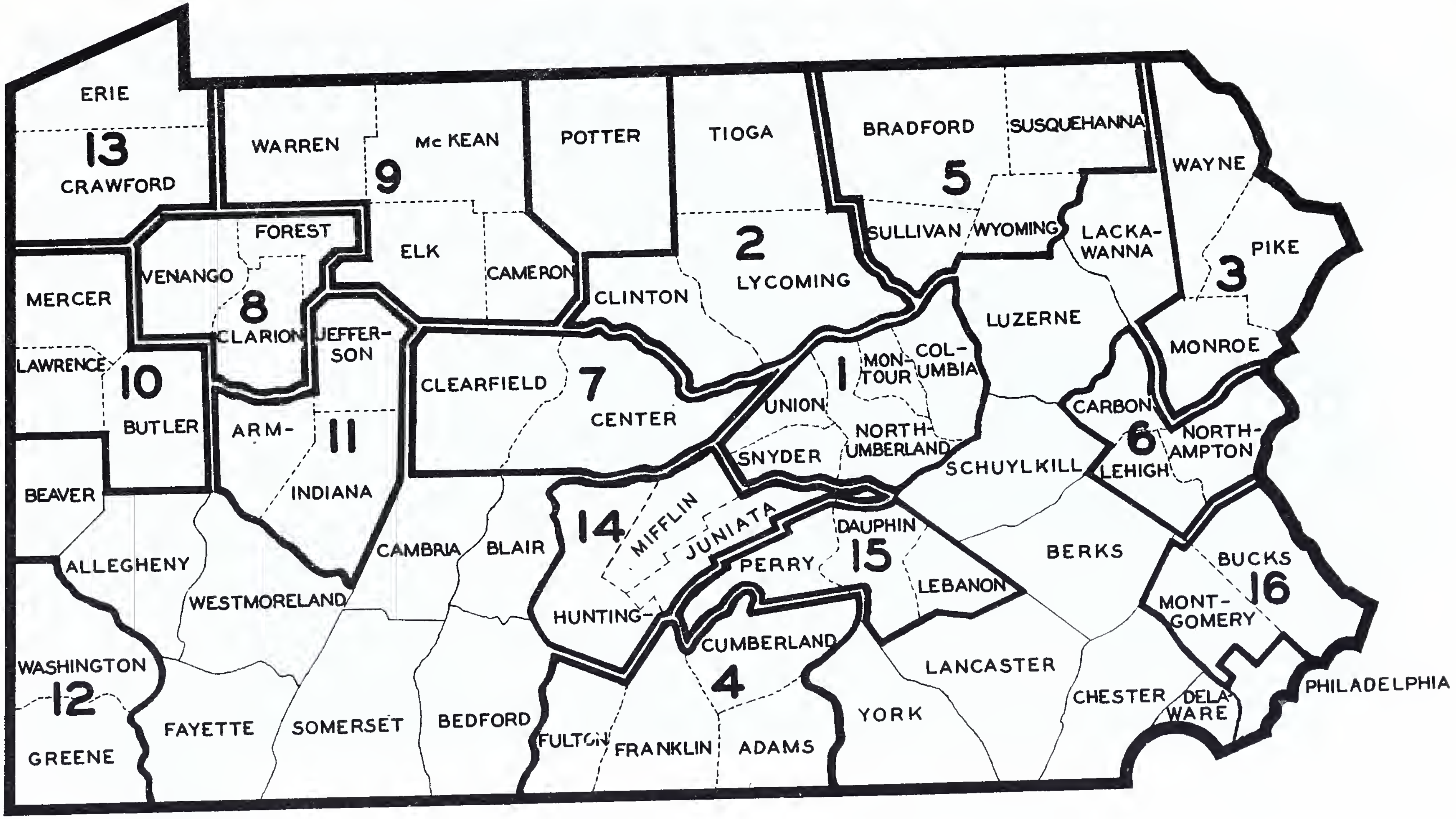
## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
## JANUARY, 1935

| Area or County | Ave. No. Cases During Month | Number of Persons in Relief Cases | Per Cent of Population | Total Expenditures Including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area #1 | 11,844 | 56,315 | 25 | $ 559,542.41 |
| Area #2 | 6,874 | 27,519 | 17 | 349,880.28 |
| Area #3 | 1,984 | 8,393 | 13 | 98,466.52 |
| Area #4 | 5,374 | 23,667 | 13 | 238,640.24 |
| Area #5 | 2,897 | 12,222 | 12 | 110,395.46 |
| Area #6 | 15,625 | 61,439 | 15 | 831,095.46 |
| Area #7 | 8,592 | 38,488 | 29 | 406,050.03 |
| Area #8 | 5,038 | 20,414 | 20 | 249,823.79 |
| Area #9 | 4,003 | 16,812 | 12 | 192,537.94 |
| Area #10 | 13,727 | 55,635 | 20 | 643,193.99 |
| Area #11 | 8,949 | 39,061 | 19 | 392,114.96 |
| Area #12 | 9,787 | 41,338 | 17 | 438,022.84 |
| Area #13 | 9,639 | 37,635 | 16 | 415,733.86 |
| Area #14 | 4,814 | 20,293 | 22 | 222,680.16 |
| Area #16 | 7,399 | 32,318 | 9 | 390,043.71 |
| Allegheny | 84,674 | 303,297 | 22 | 4,135,408.51 |
| Beaver | 6,609 | 24,296 | 16 | 240,097.84 |
| Bedford | 2,206 | 9,296 | 25 | 86,389.70 |
| Berks | 7,004 | 26,179 | 11 | 356,998.50 |
| Blair | 4,774 | 20,165 | 14 | 224,923.34 |
| Cambria | 8,480 | 34,509 | 17 | 375,006.02 |
| Chester | 2,772 | 12,109 | 10 | 129,886.85 |
| Dauphin | 6,401 | 24,879 | 15 | 366,358.41 |
| Delaware | 6,828 | 27,968 | 10 | 356,521.03 |
| Fayette | 16,238 | 67,293 | 34 | 657,205.98 |
| Lackawanna | 15,078 | 63,434 | 20 | 690,574.07 |
| Lancaster | 6,247 | 23,174 | 12 | 224,014.64 |
| Lebanon | 2,067 | 8,695 | 13 | 100,542.47 |
| Luzerne | 20,193 | 86,529 | 19 | 1,003,347.65 |
| Perry | 704 | 3,356 | 15 | 31,500.61 |
| Philadelphia | 92,877 | 319,298 | 16 | 4,445,665.86 |
| Potter | 817 | 3,321 | 19 | 40,446.51 |
| Schuylkill | 11,467 | 45,483 | 19 | 548,085.15 |
| Somerset | 4,172 | 18,685 | 23 | 204,778.78 |
| Westmoreland | 11,956 | 49,230 | 17 | 521,988.32 |
| York | 3,845 | 15,632 | 9 | 180,567.40 |
| State-Wide | - | - | - | 1,082,511.18 |
| TOTAL | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 17 | $21,541,040.47 |

CHART

# PENNSYLVANIA

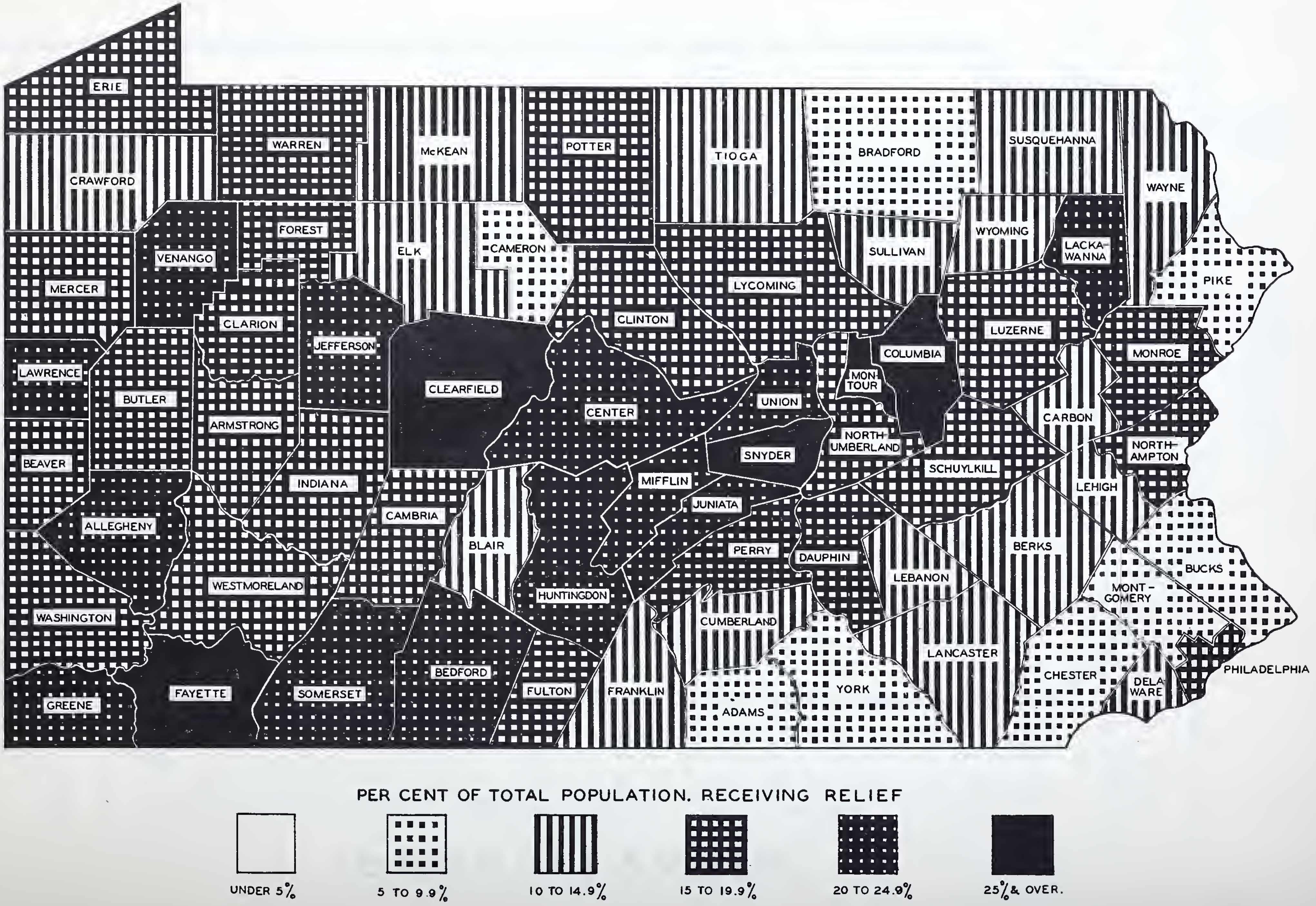
## EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.


ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
9
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
5
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
3
PIKE
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
2
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-
WANNA
MERCER
VENANGO
8
CLARION
JEFFER-
SON
CLINTON
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
10
BUTLER
CLEARFIELD
7
CENTER
1
MON-
TOUR
COL-
UMBIA
CARBON
6
NORTH-
AMPTON
ARM-
11
INDIANA
UNION
NORTH-
UMBERLAND
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
BEAVER
14
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
DAUPHIN
15
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
BERKS
BUCKS
16
ALLEGHENY
PERRY
LEBANON
WESTMORELAND
HUNTING-
MONT-
GOMERY
CUMBERLAND
WASHINGTON
12
LANCASTER
4
CHESTER
DELA-
WARE
PHILADELPHIA
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
YORK
GREENE
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

# PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

JANUARY — 1935


ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CLINTON
LYCOMING
LUZERNE
MONROE
COLUMBIA
MON-TOUR
UNION
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
CENTER
CARBON
BEAVER
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
NORTH-AMPTON
LEHIGH
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
CAMBRIA
ALLEGHENY
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
BERKS
LEBANON
BUCKS
MONT-GOMERY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
WASHINGTON
LANCASTER
CHESTER
DELA WARE
PHILADELPHIA
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
YORK
ADAMS
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, RECEIVING RELIEF
UNDER 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25% & OVER.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

# MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

February - 1935

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

P38.7
4,41m.

VOLUME I NUMBER 6

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# THE TREND OF RELIEF

The number of persons receiving unemployment relief reached the highest point of the depression in the United States and in most of the individual states in January or February of this year. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the number of persons receiving unemployment relief during February (1,728,286) was approximately 270,000 smaller than the number receiving relief at the peak, May, 1933 (approximately 2,000,000). In spite of the severely depressed condition of Pennsylvania's heavy manufacturing industries and bituminous and anthracite coal mines, Pennsylvania has approximately the same proportion of the population receiving relief as the nation as a whole.

The average number of persons receiving relief during February was 1,728,286, an increase of 49,909, or 3.0 per cent, over January (Table 1 and Chart 1). Each year the number of persons dependent upon relief increases during the fall and winter months, reaching a peak in the early spring. The C. W. A. Program removed many persons from the relief rolls during the winter months of 1933 - 34, but with the curtailment of the program, and its final termination on April 1, 1934, relief rolls increased rapidly. In both 1933 and 1934 the spring peak in the number of persons receiving relief was reached in May (Table 1 and Chart 1).

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during February (333,430) represented an increase of 10,508 over January, while the average number of cases receiving work relief during February (117,429) was 8,376 more than during January.

Of the 483,792 different cases that received relief at some time during the month, 349,104, or 72.2 per cent received direct relief only, 103,306 or 21.3 per cent received work relief only, and 31,382 or 6.5 per cent received both direct and work relief.

## TABLE 1

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - FEBRUARY, 1935

| Month and Year | Average Number During Month | | Average No. of Persons Per Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | |
| September, 1932 | 146,959 | 676,011 | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780* | 1,352,638* | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615* | 1,298,558* | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136* | 1,183,240* | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500* | 1,191,449* | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566* | 1,230,595* | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 3.9 |
| February | 450,859 | 1,728,286 | 3.8 |

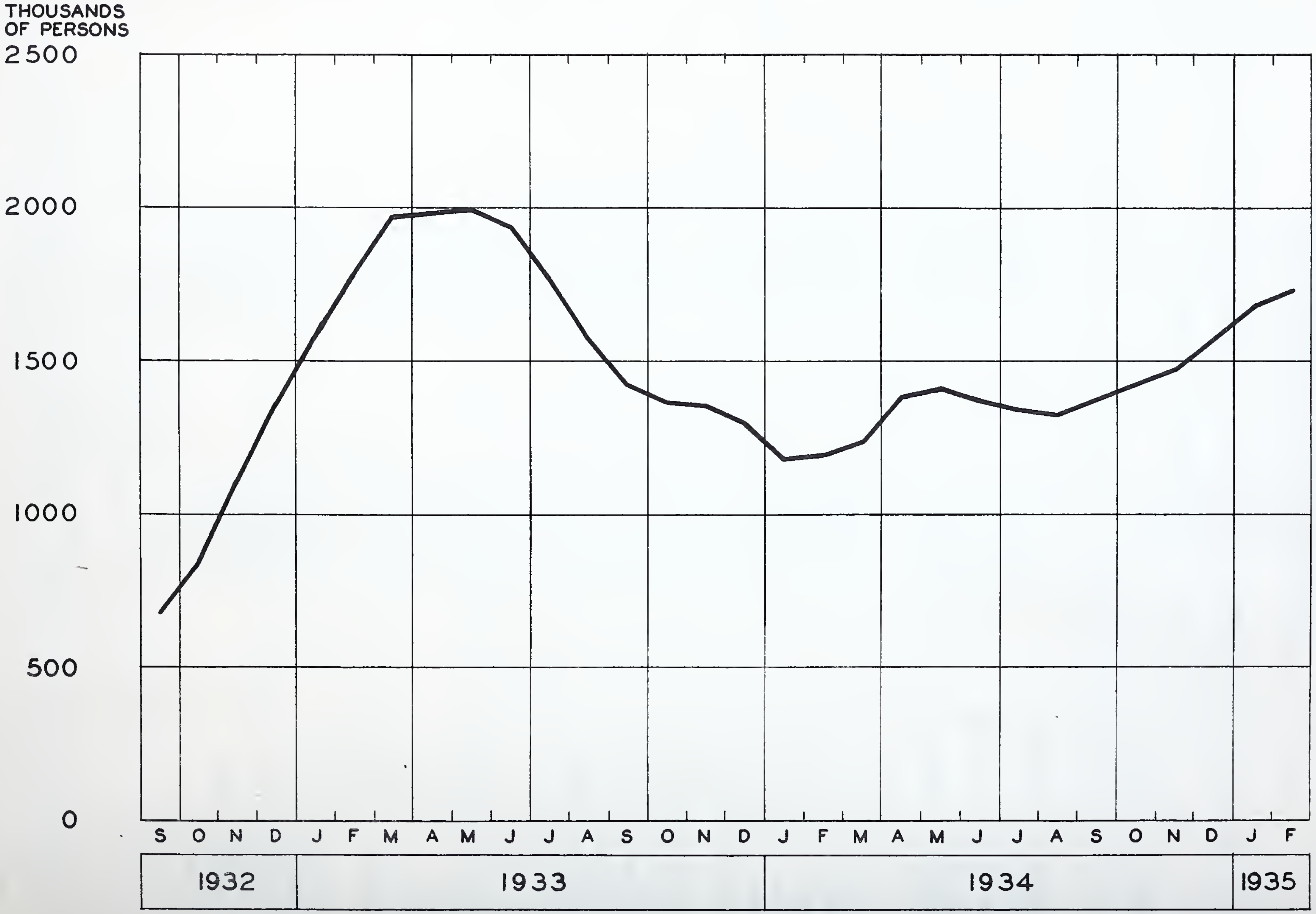
---

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

CHART 1

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO FEBRUARY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS

## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## FEBRUARY AND JANUARY

| Item | February 1935 | January 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 328,280 | 320,046 |
| Work Relief | 114,389 | 96,921 |
| Total | 442,669 | 416,967 |
| Cases at end of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 339,559 | 328,280 |
| Work Relief | 112,636 | 114,389 |
| Total | 452,195 | 442,669 |
| Average cases during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 333,430 | 322,922 |
| Work Relief | 117,429 | 109,053 |
| Total | 450,859 | 431,975 |
| Different cases during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 380,486 | 369,400 |
| Work Relief | 134,688 | 127,648 |
| Total | 483,792* | 464,345* |
| Applications for relief | | |
| From New Cases | 28,786 | 30,582 |
| From Former Relief Cases | 32,363 | 40,333 |
| Total | 61,149 | 70,915 |
| Cases opened | | |
| New Cases | 23,499 | 23,423 |
| Former Relief Cases | 26,187 | 29,918 |
| Total | 49,686 | 53,341 |
| Cases closed | | |
| Direct Relief | 31,128 | 23,088 |
| Work Relief | 9,032 | 4,551 |
| Total | 40,160 | 27,639 |

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

# TURN-OVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD

Many people believe that when persons are placed on the unemployment relief rolls they remain there. Nothing could be further from the truth. From May, 1934 to February, 1935, inclusive, 437,380 cases, representing approximately 1,750,000 persons, were removed from the relief rolls of Pennsylvania. On the average, 10 per cent of the persons receiving relief are removed from the relief rolls every month.

Each month, on the other hand, many families that previously have been able to avoid applying for relief find their resources exhausted and are forced to obtain public assistance. Also, the employment received by many persons removed from the relief rolls is seasonal and short-term. These persons find their earnings exhausted soon after their employment terminates and are forced to reapply for relief. As a result of persons being removed from the relief rolls and others being approved for relief, there is an average turn-over* of approximately 27 per cent in the relief case load each month.

The number of applications for relief received from May, 1934 to February, 1935, amounted to 685,000, an average of 68,500 per month. (Table 3). During this period applications from 177,421 families (representing approximately 700,000 persons) were rejected by the Relief Administration after careful investigation revealed that these families were not eligible for relief.

Nearly 70 per cent of all the cases receiving unemployment relief are re-investigated each month. During the ten-month period from May, 1934 to February, 1935 a total of 2,486,224 re-investigations were made. During February, 286,870 cases were re-investigated, resulting in the closing of 40,160 cases and a reduction in the amount of relief grant to 13,492 cases.

---

* Number of cases opened plus number of cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

## TABLE 3

## TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASELOAD
## MAY, 1934 - FEBRUARY, 1935

| | Average Number of Cases During Month | Cases Reinvestigated by Home Visit | Total Cases Closed | Total Applications for Relief | Relief Applications Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May, 1934 | 348,960 | 227,262 | 71,077 | 67,454 | 17,073 |
| June | 341,342 | 219,687 | 55,463 | 52,957 | 14,800 |
| July | 334,903 | 213,131 | 46,039 | 56,060 | 17,587 |
| August | 334,096 | 241,086 | 66,046 | 81,422 | 22,610 |
| September | 345,716 | 240,893 | 36,057 | 78,769 | 23,286 |
| October | 360,036 | 276,802 | 31,250 | 64,423 | 18,079 |
| November | 373,441 | 256,411 | 32,525 | 65,652 | 19,281 |
| December | 401,437 | 261,167 | 31,124 | 85,818 | 18,179 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 262,915 | 27,639 | 69,030 | 15,222 |
| February | 450,859 | 286,870 | 40,160 | 63,415 | 11,304 |

These facts indicate the effort which the Relief Administration is constantly putting forth in an attempt to prevent persons who are not eligible from receiving relief and to remove persons from the relief rolls as soon as their need ceases to exist. The large majority of the unemployed in the State cooperate with the Relief Administration and report any change in their circumstances which makes relief unnecessary. It would be impossible for any organization to grant relief to 1,750,000 persons without having some persons receive relief that are not entitled to it. But on the other hand, for every person in the State who is receiving relief that could get along without it, there are many more who are in great need but who are too proud to apply for relief.

In the only study which has been made to date into the extent of relief ineligibility, only 2.3 per cent of those receiving relief were found to be ineligible. More than one-half of these ineligible cases had already been investigated by the relief visitors and steps had been taken to remove them from the relief rolls.

The following tabulation of reports from the State Employment Offices and National Reemployment Service shows that over a million unemployed workers are registered in these offices as actively seeking employment. According to the 1930 census, each gainful worker in Pennsylvania has approximately 1.6 dependents. On that basis it seems a safe conclusion that the total number of persons affected by unemployment during February was almost three million. Of these three million persons, only 1,728,000 received relief during February.

|  | State Employment Offices | National Reemployment Service |
|---|---:|---:|
| Active applications during month | 544,955 | 476,831 |
| Placements |  |  |
| On Work Relief projects | 10,282 | 5,003 |
| On P. W. A. projects | 312 | 565 |
| In private industry | 2,534 | 1,574 |

Approximately 22 per cent of the persons receiving relief are members of families whose earnings from employment in private industry are not sufficient to provide the minimum necessities of life. The remaining 78 per cent have no incomes. In view of the duration and severity of the depression, it is surprising to note that not more than 60 per cent of the totally unemployed persons have been on the relief rolls at any particular time.

## COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Total expenditures for unemployment relief from State and Federal funds during February amounted to $20,371,581.54, a decrease of $1,169,458.93 from the preceding month (Table 4 and Chart 2). This decrease, however, is due to the 28 day month and not to any actual reduction in the cost of relief.

Expenditures for direct relief during February amounted to $11,201,503.68, or 55.0 per cent of total relief expenditures, as compared with $11,088,291.17, or 51.5 per cent, during January.

The amount of money made available for work relief during February was not sufficient to keep all projects in operation, and it was necessary to curtail the program during the last week of the month. Expenditures for the work relief program during February amounted to $ 7,255,603.62, or 35.6 per cent of total relief expenditures, as compared with $ 8,263,342.53, or 38.4 per cent, during January.

The completion of the cattle and cabbage processing projects resulted in a decrease in expenditures for Special Programs, while expenditures for administration also showed a small decrease.

Expenditures for the administration of emergency relief have been relatively low in Pennsylvania in comparison with other States and the United States as a whole. During the month of January, administration costs in Pennsylvania amounted to 6.8 per cent of total relief expenditures as compared with an average of 10.0 per cent for the Continental United States. In only four States was the relative cost of relief administration lower than in Pennsylvania.

## TABLE 4

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
## FEBRUARY, 1935

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | $ 11,201,503.68 | 55.0 |
| Cash 1/ | 5,228,888.72 | |
| Food 2/ | 3,538,095.71 | |
| Shoes and Clothing | 1,517,941.27 | |
| Fuel | 582,808.51 | |
| Medical Care 3/ | 197,777.82 | |
| Shelter | 135,696.79 | |
| Water and Light | 294.86 | |
| Work Relief | 7,255,603.62 | 35.6 |
| Wages and Salaries | 7,044,457.56 | |
| Reserve for Persons Injured | 64,260.00 | |
| Materials and Other Costs | 146,886.06 | |
| Special Programs | 560,497.23 | 2.8 |
| Homeless and Transients | 232,355.70 | |
| Emergency Education | 204,603.70 | |
| College Student Aid | 88,177.45 | |
| Unemployed Veterans | 28,086.62 | |
| Cattle Processing | 5,703.42 | |
| Other 4/ | 1,570.34 | |
| Administration | 1,353,977.01 | 6.6 |
| Total 5/ | $ 20,371,581.54 | 100.0 |

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

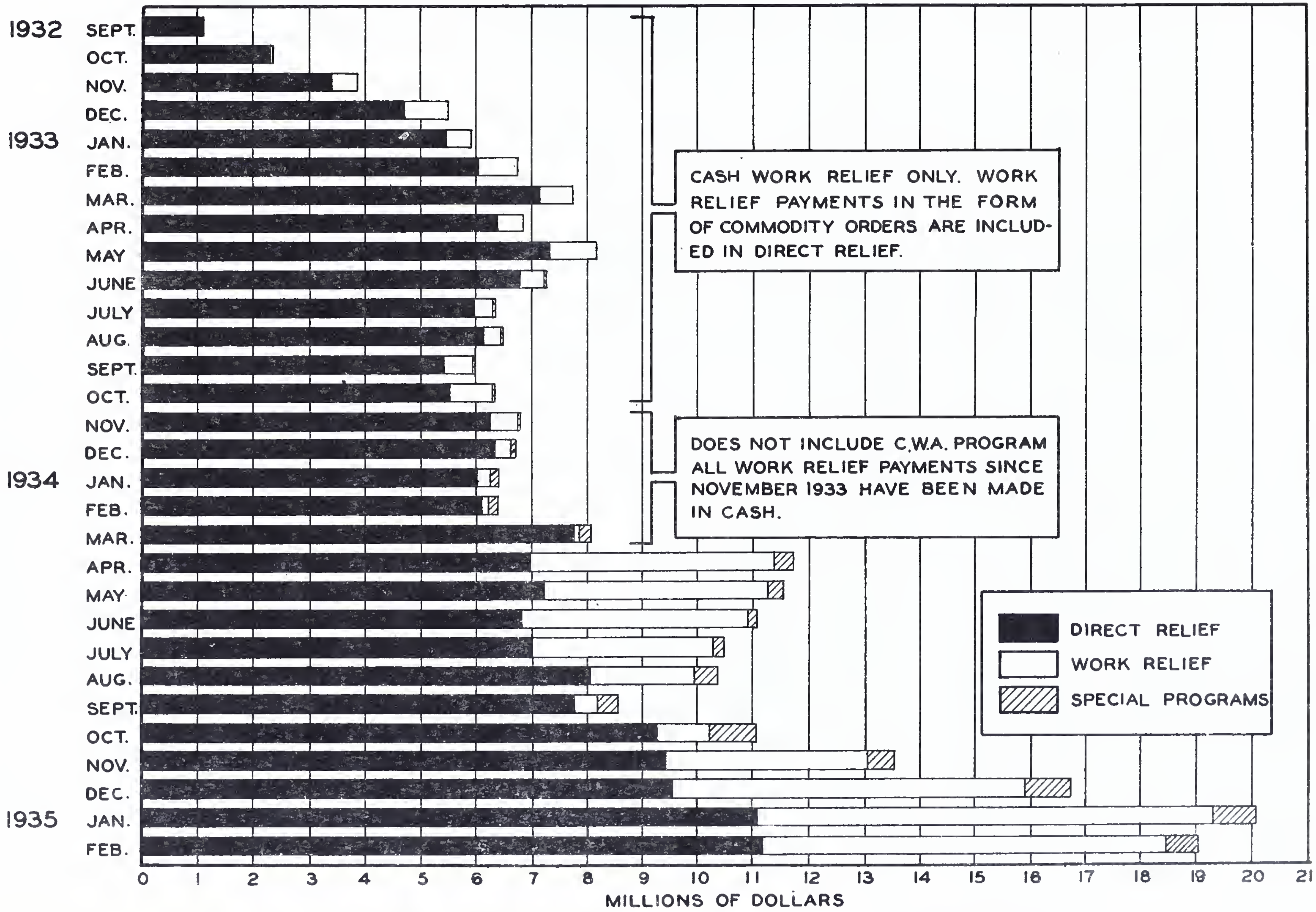
4/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

5/ Does not include $ 1,136,209.49 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration, $ 60,837.33 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $ 14,627.33 reported by Federal Departments for work relief and special programs. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART 2

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

## SEPTEMBER 1932 TO FEBRUARY 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER 1933 HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH.

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# DIRECT RELIEF

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during February.

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Quantity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | | | |
| Weekly Grants | 652,031 | - | |
| Food | | | |
| Weekly Food Orders | 721,303 | - | |
| Milk (monthly orders) | 94,081 | 3,544,508 | quarts |
| Shoes and Clothing | | | |
| Shoe and Clothing Orders | 612,902 | - | |
| Shoes Repaired | 10,884 | 11,003 | pairs |
| Fuel | | | |
| Bituminous Coal | 32,740 | 30,039 | tons |
| Anthracite Coal | 45,628 | 45,007 | tons |
| Coke | 2,362 | 2,362 | tons |
| Gas | 13,740 | - | |
| Wood | 175 | 150 | cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 1,001 | 11,560 | gals. |
| Shelter (monthly orders) | 22,928 | - | |
| Medical Care* | | | |
| Medical orders | 24,970 | - | |
| Dental orders | 7,885 | - | |
| Surplus Food Products* | 1,044,979 | 2,531,990 | pounds |
| Roast beef | - | 1,440,934 | pounds |
| Butter | - | 59,632 | pounds |
| Cheese | - | 86,280 | pounds |
| Rice | - | 789,558 | pounds |
| Sugar | - | 97,260 | pounds |
| Sauerkraut | - | 58,326 | pounds |

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

# WORK RELIEF

Expenditures for the Work Program during the month of February amounted to $ 7,255,603.62, or $ 1,007,738.91 less than during January. (Table 4).

The expansion of the revised Work Program, initiated in the first week of October, has been quite rapid. Direct relief cases were transferred to work relief as rapidly as they could be placed on work projects. Approximately 26 per cent of the total relief cases received work relief during February, and in 17 counties more than 40 per cent of the cases were placed on work projects.

The development of the Work Program in some sections of the State has been retarded by a lack of local funds for materials, but in most counties the further expansion of the program has been limited only by the amount of relief funds available. A reduction in the amount of money made available for work relief during February made it necessary to suspend work on a number of projects. During the last week of February, 2,368 projects employing 91,137 persons (including non-relief) were in operation, as compared with 2,991 projects employing 136,543 persons during the corresponding week in January. (Table 5) This curtailment resulted in a decrease in the number of persons employed on work relief projects in each of the 67 counties except Adams and Pike.

In order that a maximum number of relief persons may be provided with employment every effort has been made to keep expenditures for materials at a minimum. Payments for materials during February amounted to only $ 146,886.06 or 1.9 per cent of the total costs of the Work Program.

A summary of work relief activities by type of project from January 28 through February 23, as presented in table 6, shows that the construction and repair of streets and highways continued to provide over 25 per cent of the total employment provided by the Work Program.

TABLE 5

## NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
## WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1935

| | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Production and Distribution of Relief Goods | Public Health Welfare & Recreation | Arts and Research |
| Adams | 18 | 231 | 182 | | 3 | 46 |
| Allegheny | 217 | 15,406 | 12,239 | 114 | 273 | 2,780 |
| Armstrong | 21 | 486 | 443 | | 32 | 11 |
| Beaver | 51 | 1,504 | 1,405 | 7 | 9 | 83 |
| Bedford | 17 | 588 | 560 | 4 | 2 | 22 |
| Berks | 72 | 2,768 | 2,564 | 19 | 13 | 172 |
| Blair | 43 | 1,836 | 1,716 | 8 | 9 | 103 |
| Bradford | 18 | 219 | 209 | | 8 | 2 |
| Bucks | 19 | 364 | 356 | | 2 | 6 |
| Butler | 21 | 590 | 441 | | 9 | 140 |
| Cambria | 15 | 190 | 142 | 23 | 15 | 10 |
| Cameron | 1 | 28 | 28 | | | |
| Carbon | 28 | 727 | 646 | | 5 | 76 |
| Centre | 24 | 743 | 652 | 13 | 26 | 52 |
| Chester | 52 | 1,026 | 845 | 3 | 8 | 170 |
| Clarion | 19 | 380 | 370 | | 4 | 6 |
| Clearfield | 35 | 1,833 | 1,698 | | 115 | 20 |
| Clinton | 19 | 321 | 262 | | 40 | 19 |
| Columbia | 17 | 369 | 355 | | 4 | 10 |
| Crawford | 38 | 677 | 577 | | 10 | 90 |
| Cumberland | 24 | 916 | 745 | | 1 | 170 |
| Dauphin | 67 | 2,170 | 1,809 | 118 | 45 | 198 |
| Delaware | 37 | 959 | 738 | 6 | 47 | 168 |
| Elk | 12 | 256 | 246 | | 4 | 6 |
| Erie | 43 | 1,759 | 1,572 | 18 | 11 | 158 |
| Fayette | 12 | 170 | 109 | 31 | 24 | 6 |
| Forest | 5 | 40 | 36 | | 4 | |
| Franklin | 27 | 818 | 708 | 5 | 9 | 96 |
| Fulton | 7 | 147 | 145 | | 1 | 1 |
| Greene | 27 | 739 | 730 | | 1 | 8 |
| Huntingdon | 22 | 764 | 753 | | 1 | 10 |
| Indiana | 34 | 684 | 573 | 17 | 32 | 62 |
| Jefferson | 22 | 811 | 754 | | 57 | |
| Juniata | 17 | 271 | 270 | | 1 | |
| Lackawanna | 73 | 1,526 | 1,302 | 25 | 34 | 165 |

TABLE 5 (Continued)

## NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
## WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1935

| | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Production and Distribution of Relief Goods | Public Health Welfare & Recreation | Arts and Research |
| Lancaster | 27 | 847 | 761 | 8 | 17 | 61 |
| Lawrence | 45 | 2,013 | 1,824 | 12 | 9 | 168 |
| Lebanon | 25 | 693 | 613 | 3 | 4 | 73 |
| Lehigh | 57 | 2,415 | 2,185 | 30 | 9 | 191 |
| Luzerne | 71 | 4,976 | 4,747 | 48 | 32 | 149 |
| Lycoming | 50 | 1,844 | 1,549 | 14 | 8 | 273 |
| McKean | 17 | 505 | 478 | 6 | 5 | 16 |
| Mercer | 42 | 1,142 | 937 | 40 | 23 | 142 |
| Mifflin | 29 | 575 | 552 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Monroe | 20 | 694 | 625 | | 5 | 64 |
| Montgomery | 25 | 613 | 538 | 11 | 28 | 36 |
| Montour | 8 | 208 | 206 | | 1 | 1 |
| Northampton | 63 | 2,178 | 2,031 | | 21 | 126 |
| Northumberland | 39 | 1,483 | 1,318 | 23 | 21 | 121 |
| Perry | 15 | 257 | 253 | | 3 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 189 | 13,179 | 10,773 | 103 | 334 | 1,969 |
| Pike | 6 | 33 | 9 | | 2 | 22 |
| Potter | 14 | 269 | 256 | | 3 | 10 |
| Schuylkill | 64 | 3,195 | 3,048 | 21 | 17 | 109 |
| Snyder | 26 | 564 | 543 | | 2 | 19 |
| Somerset | 36 | 961 | 889 | 10 | 60 | 2 |
| Sullivan | 5 | 48 | 46 | | 1 | 1 |
| Susquehanna | 18 | 317 | 313 | | 3 | 1 |
| Tioga | 19 | 241 | 207 | 9 | 3 | 22 |
| Union | 10 | 305 | 303 | | 1 | 1 |
| Venango | 39 | 1,320 | 1,292 | 10 | 7 | 11 |
| Warren | 19 | 523 | 485 | 2 | 6 | 30 |
| Washington | 91 | 2,135 | 1,894 | 14 | 21 | 206 |
| Wayne | 11 | 125 | 115 | | 3 | 7 |
| Westmoreland | 69 | 2,119 | 1,845 | 19 | 151 | 104 |
| Wyoming | 15 | 128 | 115 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| York | 21 | 2,186 | 2,137 | 7 | 8 | 34 |
| State-Wide | 9 | 730 | 13 | | | 717 |
| Totals | 2,368 | 91,137 | 79,072 | 814 | 1,678 | 9,565 |

## TABLE 6

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF PROJECT
## JANUARY 28 THROUGH FEBRUARY 23

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS | | |
| New Construction | | |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 1,429,504 | 14.1 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 1,276,453 | 12.5 |
| Recreational Facilities | 587,021 | 5.8 |
| Waterways and Flood Control | 566,331 | 5.6 |
| Public Utilities | 279,088 | 2.7 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 167,017 | 1.6 |
| Bridges and Grade Crossings | 39,517 | 0.4 |
| Total New Construction | 4,344,931 | 42.7 |
| Repair and Reconstruction | | |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 1,142,190 | 11.2 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 913,556 | 9.0 |
| Waterways and Flood Control | 195,946 | 1.9 |
| Recreational Facilities | 129,506 | 1.3 |
| Public Utilities | 97,641 | 1.0 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 91,815 | 0.9 |
| Bridges and Grade Crossings | 24,468 | 0.2 |
| Total Repair and Reconstruction | 2,595,122 | 25.5 |
| Landscaping and Grading | | |
| Parks | 586,962 | 5.8 |
| Landscaping | 238,715 | 2.3 |
| All other Landscaping Projects | 154,188 | 1.5 |
| Total Landscaping and Grading | 979,865 | 9.6 |
| Eradication and Control Projects | | |
| Pests and Disease Bearers | 112,185 | 1.1 |
| Conservation Projects | | |
| Fish and Game | 66,291 | 0.6 |
| All Other Public Property Projects | 454,342 | 4.5 |
| Total Public Property Projects | 8,552,736 | 84.0 |

## TABLE 6 (Continued)

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JANUARY 28 THROUGH FEBRUARY 23

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS | | |
| Research and Special Surveys | 770,451 | 7.6 |
| Records and Clerical Work | 343,404 | 3.4 |
| Music | 67,389 | 0.6 |
| Library and Museums | 25,038 | 0.3 |
| All Other | 21,880 | 0.2 |
| Total Arts and Research Projects | 1,228,162 | 12.1 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION | | |
| Reemployment Service | 237,037 | 2.3 |
| Health Campaigns | 18,355 | 0.2 |
| All Other | 8,572 | 0.1 |
| Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation | 263,964 | 2.6 |
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED | | |
| Clothing - Sewing and Distribution | 90,806 | 0.9 |
| Household Goods | 15,342 | 0.2 |
| Fuel and Garden Products | 5,290 | 0.1 |
| Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed | 111,438 | 1.2 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total | 12,006 | 0.1 |
| PLANNING PROJECTS - Total | 3,410 | * |
| DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total | 2,862 | * |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 10,174,578 | 100.0 |

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

## HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

There was a small increase during February in the number of homeless and transient persons receiving relief (Table 7 and Chart 3). The mid-monthly census showed an increase of 265 over the preceding month, while the total number receiving relief at some time during the month increased 1,045. Total expenditures for the program during February amounted to $ 232,355.70 (Table 4) as compared with $ 255,271.92 in January.

### TABLE 7

### NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID
NOVEMBER, 1933 - FEBRUARY, 1935

| Month | Mid-month Census | | Total Cases During Month | Total Persons During Month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | | |
| November, 1933 | 444* | 698* | 1,120 | 1,403 |
| December | 1,624* | 2,079* | 2,242 | 2,767 |
| January, 1934 | 2,700* | 3,350* | 4,072 | 4,911 |
| February | 3,685 | 4,319 | 5,872 | 6,826 |
| March 1/ | 6,703 | 7,625 | 8,190 | 9,266 |
| April | 7,859 | 8,743 | 11,948 | 13,226 |
| May | 7,973 | 9,060 | 15,145 | 16,572 |
| June | 7,820 | 8,778 | 17,046 | 18,643 |
| July | 8,860 | 10,021 | 24,329 | 26,222 |
| August | 10,496 | 11,829 | 29,006 | 31,179 |
| September | 11,499 | 13,043 | 29,159 | 31,581 |
| October | 12,015 | 13,609 | 26,269 | 28,745 |
| November | 13,034 | 14,932 | 26,767 | 29,386 |
| December | 14,197 | 16,187 | 28,904 | 32,067 |
| January, 1935 | 13,868 | 16,033 | 27,030 | 30,212 |
| February | 14,096 | 16,298 | 27,919 | 31,257 |

* Number at end of month.

1/ Figures prior to March, 1934, do not include local homeless.

A comparison of the expenditures and case statistics for February and January is presented in the following tabulation.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

| Items | February | January |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Cases - Total | 27,919 | 27,030 |
| Family Cases | 1,317 | 1,243 |
| Non-Family Cases | 26,602 | 25,787 |
| Number of Persons - Total | 31,257 | 30,212 |
| Family Persons | 4,655 | 4,425 |
| Non-Family Persons | 26,602 | 25,787 |
| Amount of Relief - Total | $ 221,131.36 | $ 249,897.76 |
| In Kind | 199,535.87 | 226,771.35 |
| In Cash | 21,595.49 | 23,126.41 |
| Plant and Equipment - Total | 11,224.34 | 5,374.16 |

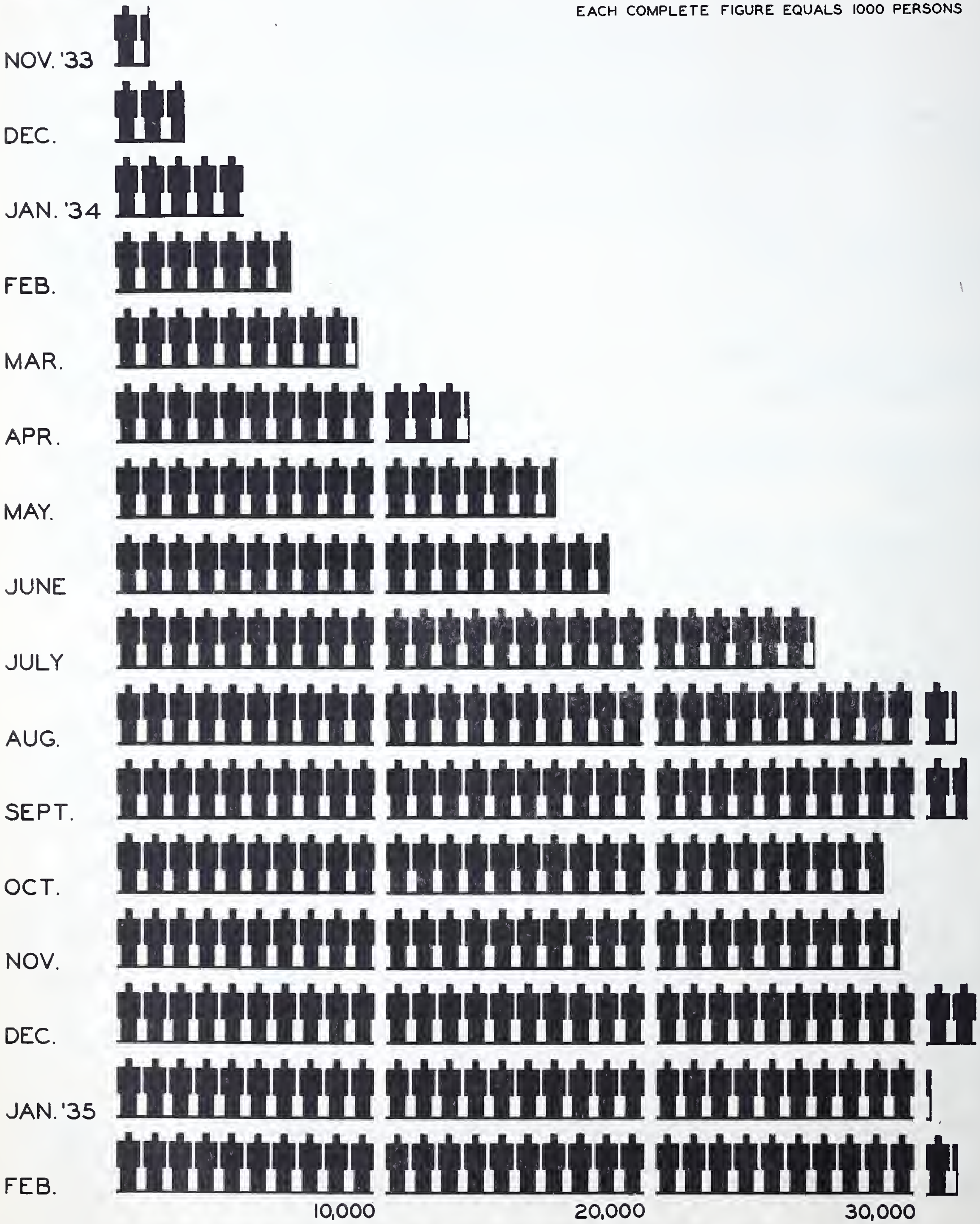
Transiency has been recognized as a national problem since 1931. That it is largely a problem of unemployment is evidenced by the fact that over 90 per cent of all transients are not only able, but willing to work. Records show, however, that the transient secures very little work during his wandering.

A recent survey of several major industries revealed the following facts. (1) Migratory labor will not be hired if resident labor with satisfactory work records can be secured. (2) Men with experience are preferred but no one over 45 years of age will be hired. (3) The longer a man has been unemployed the less chance he has of being reemployed.

The December census of Transients in Pennsylvania showed that 38 per cent were over 45 years of age. It is evident, therefore, that under existing conditions, a large per cent of these mobile job seekers are industrially unemployable.

CHART No 3

# TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF



EACH COMPLETE FIGURE EQUALS 1000 PERSONS

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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EMERGENCY EDUCATION

The Emergency Education Program provided employment for 3,058 persons during February as compared with 2,664 in January. During the same period the number of pupils and trainees benefiting under the program increased from 206,596 to 238,908.

Wages and salaries paid during February amounted to $203,624.84, an average monthly earning of $ 66.59. Expenditures for materials and other costs amounted to $ 978.86.

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

| Type of Project | Persons. Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Adult | 1,676 | 129,035 | $ 118,966.24 |
| Nursery Schools | 157 | 2,463 | 11,939.16 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | 141 | 226 | 7,764.60 |
| Vocational Training | 129 | 13,993 | 8,387.88 |
| Parent Education | 102 | 12,703 | 6,838.03 |
| Literacy Classes | 54 | 13,325 | 3,360.46 |
| Worker's Education | 25 | 2,871 | 1,967.74 |
| All Other | 774 | 64,292 | 43,379.59 |
| Total | 3,058 | 238,908 | $ 204,603.70 |

The purpose of the Emergency Education Program is to provide educational, cultural and recreational services to those in need and to provide employment for teachers and other capable unemployed persons. Since only persons who are eligible for relief are eligible for employment under this program, difficulties have been encountered in some localities in the development of a well-balanced program. Reports from the various counties, however, indicate that the program is of real educational value to the communities in which it is operating and is also meeting many of the social needs of these communities. A number of projects have been developed in C.C.C. and Transient Camps. The success of the program is indicated by the increasing enrollment and also by the numerous requests for a further expansion of the program.

## COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM

According to the United States Office of Education, ninety-four per cent of the four-year degree-granting colleges and universities of the country are participating in the College Student Aid Program.

Pennsylvania ranks third among the forty-eight states in the number of students benefiting under this program. During the month of February, 6,319 students in 72 Pennsylvania colleges and universities were provided with part-time employment which enabled them to earn a total of $ 88,177.45. The types of work done and the number of students employed are shown in the following tabulation.

### COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM

### FEBRUARY, 1935

| Type of Work | Number of Students |
|---|---|
| INTRA-MURAL (College Projects) | |
| Clerical and Office | 1,998 |
| Research assistance | 999 |
| Laboratory assistance | 838 |
| Library and museum | 676 |
| Landscaping | 312 |
| Reading and grading papers | 217 |
| All other | 851 |
| Total | 5,891 |
| EXTRA-MURAL (Community Projects) | |
| Recreation | 143 |
| Education | 99 |
| Health and welfare | 54 |
| All other | 132 |
| Total | 428 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,319 |

The Federal College Student Aid Program was not designed to supplement existing student aid programs in the various colleges, but to create a distinctive type of employment which definitely precludes all permanent improvement of private property, regular maintenance work of the institution, and routine assistance to members of the faculty. Emphasis is placed on educational and social work rather than on mere manual labor.

The success of this program in any college depends largely upon their Project Committee or Job - Planning Council. Every project must have a definite educational value and students should be assigned to the type of work that is in keeping with their major interest. It is also essential that this part-time employment should not result in unsatisfactory class room work. Where the program is carefully planned and adequate supervision provided, results have been very satisfactory.

Reports from various colleges throughout Pennsylvania indicate that the Federal program has on the whole improved the scholastic standing of the students receiving aid, by reason of the economic security afforded and the type of project provided. One of our larger colleges submitted the following report concerning scholastic standing of Federal aided students:

"The students receiving part - time employment under the Federal College Student Aid Program have made a very credible scholastic record, and in comparing them with the other students, their record as a whole is somewhat above the average. In selecting the students to receive aid, the main qualification considered was whether or not they were in need of financial assistance, and no attempt was made to select only those of high scholastic standing. They are also a group that are willing to sacrifice from thirty to fifty hours a month of their leisure time in order to gain a college education. The fact that they have proven to be better than average in their scholastic work, in spite of the extra time required for their jobs, is gratifying but not entirely unexpected."

## SUMMARY OF RELIEF STATISTICS, BY COUNTIES

The rate of increase in the average number of persons receiving unemployment relief during February was lower than at any time since August, 1934. Decreases were reported by eight counties and in the majority of the counties reporting increases, the increases were relatively small.

In the bituminous coal mining area the average number of persons receiving relief during February decreased 3,254 or 1.3 per cent, from January. The changes in the various counties comprising that area varied from a decrease of 9.1 per cent in Fayette County to an increase of 8.7 per cent in Greene County. In contrast to the wide variations reported in the bituminous area, each of the five counties comprising the anthracite coal mining area reported an increase, the total increase for the area being 6,596, or 2.9 per cent.

Philadelphia County reported a further increase of 13,717, or 4.3 per cent. Allegheny County, however, reported a decrease of 677, or 0.2 per cent. Although Allegheny County is an industrial area it also produces a large quanity of bituminous coal and the decrease in the average number of persons receiving relief during February is in line with the decrease reported by the bituminous coal mining area as a whole.

Approximately 18 per cent of the total population of Pennsylvania received unemployment relief during February, the proportion in the various counties ranging from 9 per cent in Bucks to 32 per cent in Clearfield and Columbia (Chart 4).. In 11 of the 25 counties in which 20 per cent or more of the population is receiving relief, coal mining is the chief industry.

Expenditures for unemployment relief during February decreased in 23 of the 34 local administrative units. The largest percentage decrease (18.6 per cent) occurred in Cambria County. In terms of dollars, the largest decrease was reported by Philadelphia County where expenditures for relief during February were $372,600.00 less than in January. Substantial decreases were also reported by Luzerne and Fayette Counties (Table 8).

## TABLE 8

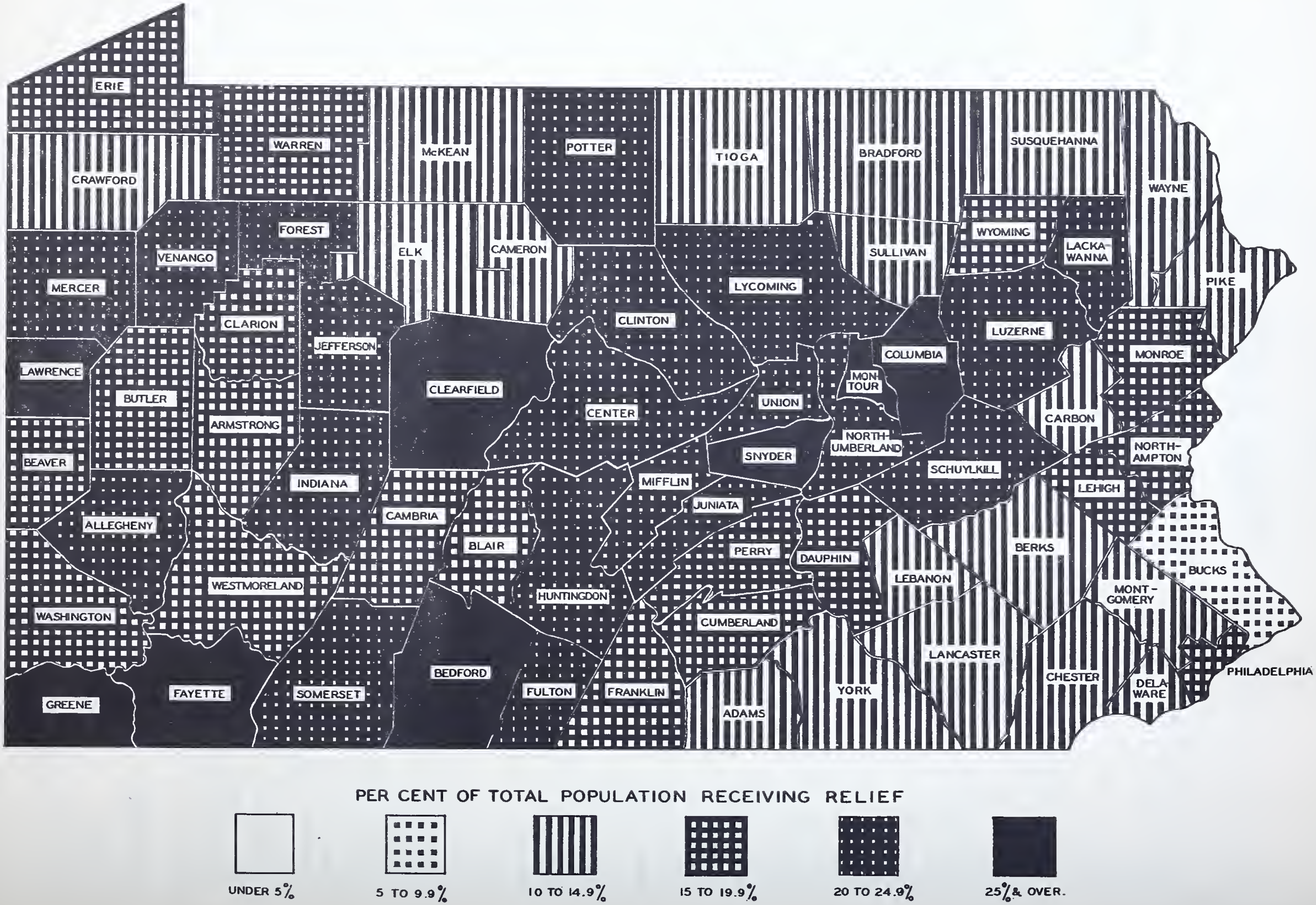
## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
## FEBRUARY, 1935

| Area or County | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent of Population | Total Expenditures Including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | | |
| Area #1 | 12,429 | 58,750 | 26 | $ 564,178.81 |
| Area #2 | 7,286 | 28,937 | 18 | 321,062.45 |
| Area #3 | 2,334 | 9,832 | 15 | 106,808.92 |
| Area #4 | 6,102 | 26,860 | 15 | 251,920.94 |
| Area #5 | 3,283 | 13,675 | 13 | 122,972.46 |
| Area #6 | 16,920 | 66,953 | 17 | 900,182.75 |
| Area #7 | 8,559 | 38,137 | 29 | 381,520.08 |
| Area #8 | 5,326 | 21,304 | 21 | 202,929.57 |
| Area #9 | 4,495 | 18,684 | 14 | 174,009.49 |
| Area #10 | 14,651 | 58,810 | 21 | 571,932.15 |
| Area #11 | 9,303 | 40,488 | 20 | 370,424.05 |
| Area #12 | 10,136 | 42,337 | 17 | 405,617.45 |
| Area #13 | 10,352 | 40,286 | 17 | 450,698.10 |
| Area #14 | 4,784 | 19,977 | 21 | 204,609.29 |
| Area #15 | 9,682 | 38,749 | 15 | 493,350.37 |
| Area #16 | 8,050 | 35,174 | 10 | 370,958.61 |
| Allegheny | 86,029 | 302,620 | 22 | 4,119,213.05 |
| Beaver | 6,609 | 23,773 | 16 | 237,498.38 |
| Bedford | 2,269 | 9,519 | 26 | 91,932.85 |
| Berks | 7,216 | 26,865 | 12 | 362,212.49 |
| Blair | 4,924 | 20,759 | 15 | 222,989.02 |
| Cambria | 8,571 | 34,765 | 17 | 298,637.91 |
| Chester | 3,097 | 13,433 | 11 | 147,376.01 |
| Delaware | 6,899 | 27,872 | 10 | 330,965.91 |
| Fayette | 15,210 | 61,156 | 31 | 552,157.05 |
| Lackawanna | 15,609 | 64,464 | 21 | 622,108.43 |
| Lancaster | 6,591 | 24,547 | 12 | 227,969.57 |
| Luzerne | 20,903 | 88,841 | 20 | 859,415.25 |
| Philadelphia | 99,259 | 333,015 | 17 | 4,033,491.21 |
| Potter | 948 | 3,788 | 22 | 37,259.75 |
| Schuylkill | 12,022 | 47,581 | 20 | 506,032.53 |
| Somerset | 4,447 | 19,469 | 24 | 187,535.62 |
| Westmoreland | 12,258 | 49,461 | 17 | 471,023.53 |
| York | 4,306 | 17,405 | 10 | 214,991.54 |
| State-Wide | - | - | - | 955,595.95 |
| Total | 450,859 | 1,728,286 | 18 | $20,371,581.54 |

CHART 4

# PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

## FEBRUARY - 1935

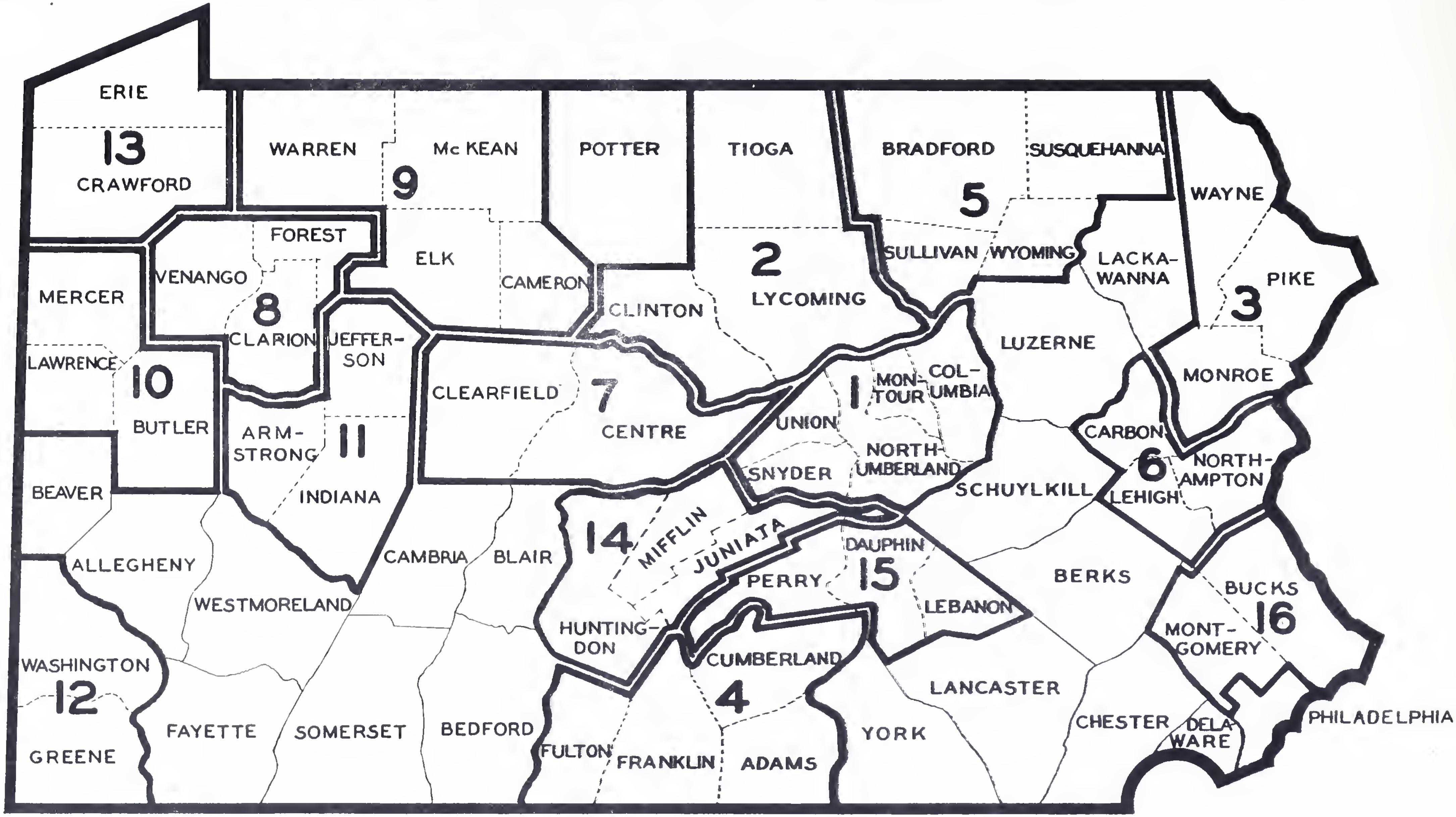

ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
CLARION
LYCOMING
CLINTON
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
COLUMBIA
MONTOUR
UNION
CENTER
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
CARBON
BEAVER
NORTHUMBERLAND
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
NORTHAMPTON
INDIANA
MIFFLIN
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
JUNIATA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
BERKS
BUCKS
LEBANON
MONTGOMERY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
WASHINGTON
LANCASTER
BEDFORD
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
DELAWARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
FULTON
FRANKLIN
YORK
ADAMS
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
UNDER 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25% & OVER.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

CHART 5

# PENNSYLVANIA

## EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.


ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
9
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
5
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
FOREST
VENANGO
8
CLARION
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
2
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-
WANNA
PIKE
3
MERCER
LAWRENCE
10
BUTLER
JEFFER-
SON
CLEARFIELD
7
CENTRE
LUZERNE
MONROE
1
MON-
TOUR
COL-
UMBIA
UNION
NORTH-
UMBERLAND
SNYDER
CARBON
6
NORTH-
AMPTON
LEHIGH
SCHUYLKILL
BEAVER
ARM-
STRONG
11
INDIANA
14
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
DAUPHIN
15
PERRY
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
16
MONT-
GOMERY
ALLEGHENY
WESTMORELAND
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
HUNTING-
DON
CUMBERLAND
4
LANCASTER
WASHINGTON
12
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
CHESTER
DELA-
WARE
PHILADELPHIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

# MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

March - 1935

PROPERTY OF THE
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME I NUMBER 7

F38.7
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# TREND OF RELIEF

The average number of persons receiving unemployment relief during March was 1,727,192, a decrease of 1,094, or 0.1 per cent, from February (Table 1 and Chart 1). This recessional movement from the upward trend that began in September, 1934 indicates that the spring peak in case load has been reached earlier this year than during previous years.

While the number of persons receiving relief decreased from February to March, the number of cases receiving relief increased. This was caused by the fact that the cases closed during the month contained a larger number of persons than the cases opened. Further, "doubled-up" families are still separating into natural family units. These and other reasons for the tendency towards smaller average size families receiving relief, which has been occurring throughout the operation of the State Emergency Relief Administration, were discussed in the November Monthly Relief Bulletin.

As a result of the further curtailment of the Work Relief program, the average number of persons in work relief cases during March was only 252,010, as compared with 500,255 during February. This decrease in persons in work relief cases caused a corresponding increase in persons receiving direct relief and the average number of persons receiving direct relief during March increased 247,151, or 20.1 per cent, over February.

The rate of turnover* in the relief population of Pennsylvania during March was 21.4 per cent as compared with 19.9 per cent during February. From February to March, the average number of cases during the month increased 4,484 and the number of different cases receiving relief during the month increased 10,585 (Table 2).

At the beginning of March, 452,195 cases were receiving unemployment relief. During the month 72,595 applications for relief were received. This number represents an increase of 11,446, or 18.7 per cent, over February. The increase in the number of cases opened, however, was only 2,350 or 4.7 per cent.

---

* Number of cases opened plus number of cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

A total of 376,310 cases, or 83.2 per cent of the active case load at the beginning of the month, were reinvestigated during the month. Of this number, 45,608, or 10.1 per cent, were closed. This was an increase of 5,448, or 13.6 per cent over February, and was the largest number of cases closed during any month since August, 1934 (Table 3). In 22,427 of the cases investigated the amount of the relief grant was reduced, while in 34,790 cases the amount of the relief grant was increased.

## TABLE 1

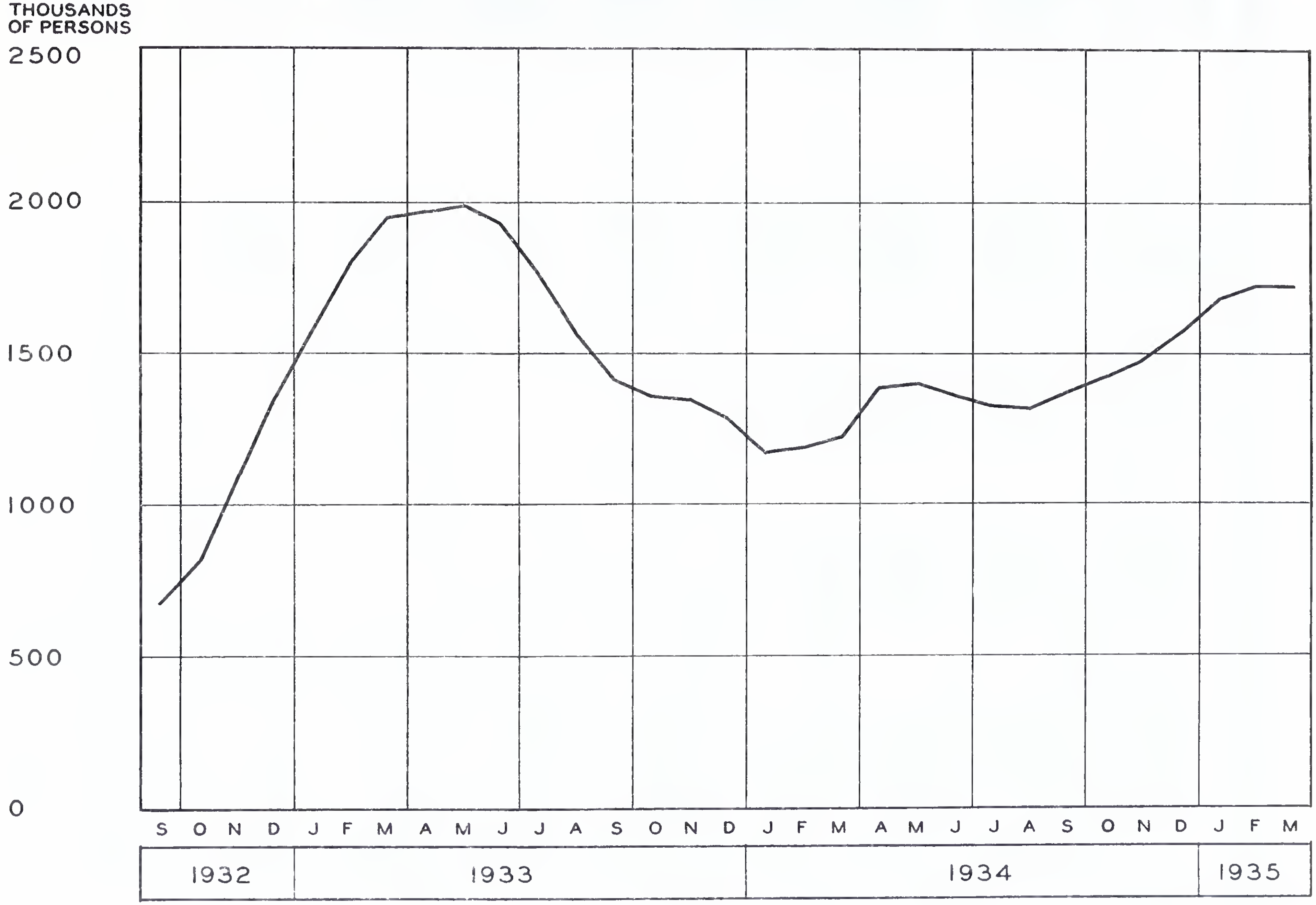
## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - MARCH, 1935

|  | Average Number During Month |  | Average No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month and Year | Cases | Persons | of Persons Per Case |
| September, 1932 | 146,959 | 676,011 | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780* | 1,352,638* | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615* | 1,298,558* | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136* | 1,183,240* | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500* | 1,191,449* | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566* | 1,230,595* | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 3.9 |
| February | 450,859 | 1,728,286 | 3.8 |
| March | 455,343 | 1,727,192 | 3.8 |

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO MARCH 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART

## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## MARCH AND FEBRUARY

| Item | March 1935 | February 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 339,559 | 328,280 |
| Work Relief | 112,636 | 114,389 |
| Total | 452,195 | 442,669 |
| Cases at end of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 428,743 | 339,559 |
| Work Relief | 29,880 | 112,636 |
| Total | 458,623 | 452,195 |
| Average cases during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 394,906 | 333,430 |
| Work Relief | 60,437 | 117,429 |
| Total | 455,343 | 450,859 |
| Different cases during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 462,673 | 380,486 |
| Work Relief | 106,223 | 134,688 |
| Total | 494,377* | 483,792* |
| Applications for relief | | |
| From New Cases | 31,796 | 28,786 |
| From Former Relief Cases | 40,799 | 32,363 |
| Total | 72,595 | 61,149 |
| Cases opened | | |
| New Cases | 23,094 | 23,499 |
| Former Relief Cases | 28,942 | 26,187 |
| Total | 52,036 | 49,686 |
| Cases closed | | |
| Direct Relief | 36,482 | 31,128 |
| Work Relief | 9,126 | 9,032 |
| Total | 45,608 | 40,160 |

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

## TABLE 3

## TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD
## MAY, 1934 - MARCH, 1935

| Month | Average Number of Cases During Month | Cases Re-Investigated by Home Visit | Total Cases Closed | Relief Applications Investigated | Relief Applications Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May, 1934 | 348,960 | 227,262 | 71,077 | 88,184 | 17,073 |
| June | 341,342 | 219,687 | 55,463 | 60,044 | 14,800 |
| July | 334,903 | 213,131 | 46,039 | 59,437 | 17,587 |
| August | 334,096 | 241,086 | 66,046 | 86,112 | 22,610 |
| September | 345,716 | 240,893 | 36,057 | 78,917 | 23,286 |
| October | 360,036 | 276,802 | 31,250 | 63,348 | 18,079 |
| November | 373,441 | 256,411 | 32,525 | 66,070 | 19,281 |
| December | 401,437 | 261,167 | 31,124 | 86,388 | 18,179 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 262,915 | 27,639 | 68,563 | 15,222 |
| February | 450,859 | 286,870 | 40,160 | 60,990 | 11,304 |
| March | 455,343 | 376,310 | 45,608 | 67,375 | 15,339 |

The following tabulation of reports from the State Employment Offices and National Reemployment Service for March and February shows an increase of 18,747, or 1.8 per cent in the number of unemployed persons registered for employment.

| | March | February |
|---|---|---|
| Active applications during month | 1,040,533 | 1,021,786 |
| Placements | 19,559 | 20,270 |
| On Work Relief projects | 12,691 | 15,285 |
| On P. W. A. projects | 2,233 | 877 |
| In private industry | 4,635 | 4,108 |

The total number of placements during the month decreased 711 due entirely to the decrease in the number of persons placed on work relief projects. The number of persons placed on P.W.A. projects increased 1,353 and there was an increase of 527 in the number placed in private industry.

## TABLE 4

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
## MARCH, 1935

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | $ 13,377,239.44 | 71.6 |
| Cash 1/ | 5,724,127.52 | |
| Food 2/ | 5,131,681.26 | |
| Shoes and Clothing | 1,113,006.20 | |
| Fuel | 756,153.64 | |
| Medical Care 3/ | 307,251.12 | |
| Shelter | 270,535.10 | |
| Thrift Gardens | 72,687.56 | |
| Water and Light | 1,797.04 | |
| Work Relief | 3,201,948.35 | 17.2 |
| Wages and Salaries | 3,088,337.69 | |
| Materials and Other Costs | 113,610.66 | |
| Special Programs | 587,262.44 | 3.1 |
| Emergency Education | 229,966.41 | |
| Homeless and Transients | 227,793.97 | |
| College Student Aid | 87,344.54 | |
| Unemployed Veterans | 34,516.94 | |
| Cattle Processing | 6,077.23 | |
| Other 4/ | 1,563.35 | |
| Administration | 1,512,126.95 | 8.1 |
| Total 5/ | $ 18,678,577.18 | 100.0 |

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

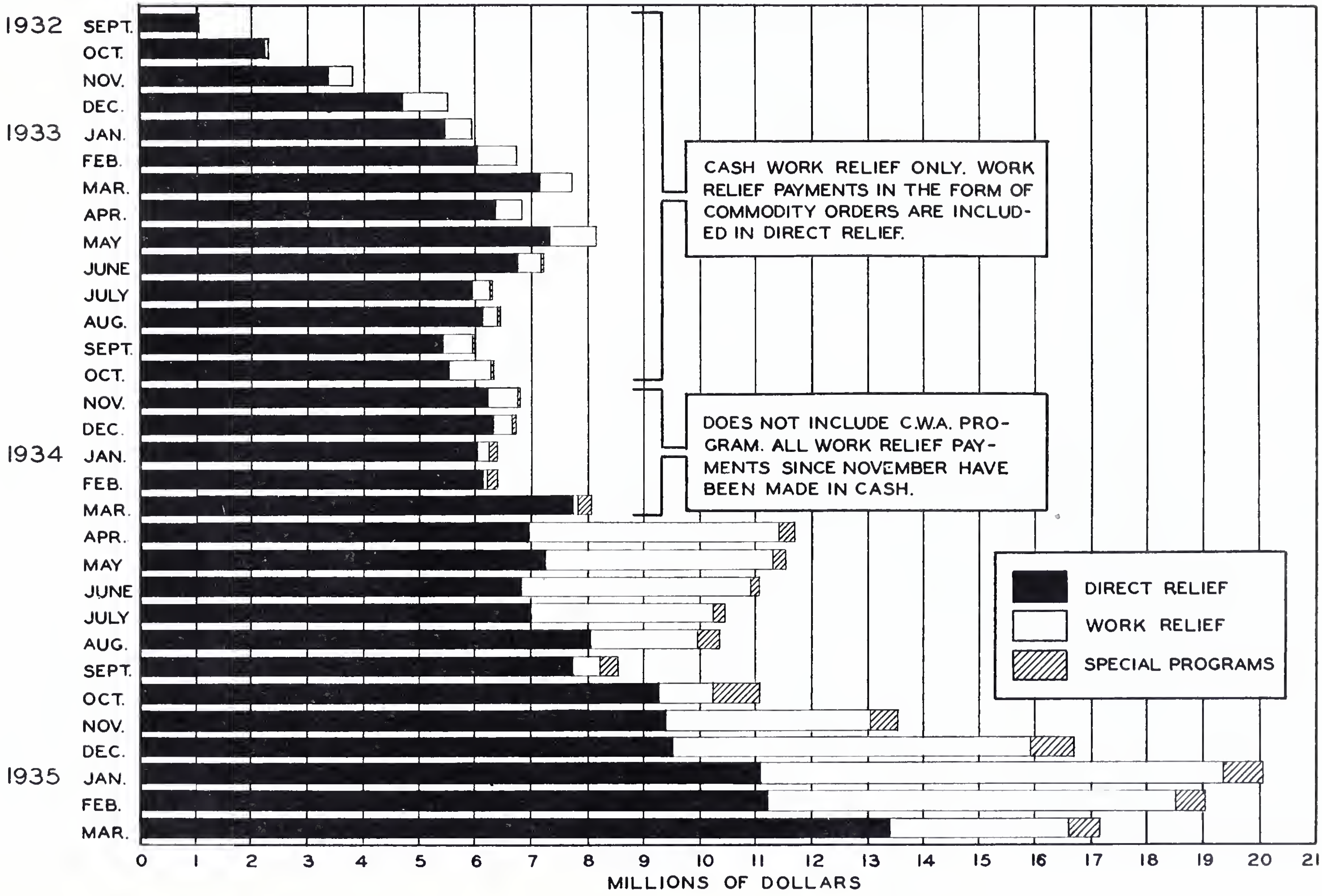
3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

4/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

5/ Does not include $ 1,271,900.53 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration; $ 52,084.33 reported by State Departments for work relief; and $ 13,963.75 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES
## FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO MARCH 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM. ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 2

The progressive curtailment of the Work Relief program during the latter part of February and the whole of the month of March, due to inadequacy of funds, appreciably reduced the total cost of unemployment relief. Despite the larger number of days in the month, total expenditures for March were $18,678,577.18, or nearly one and three quarter millions below those of February (Table 4).

Work relief expenditures were more than $4,000,000 lower in March than in February. As work relief cases were transferred back to direct relief during March, expenditures for direct relief increased, exceeding by more than two million dollars, or nearly 20 per cent, the expenditures for the previous month. A portion of this increase is also due to the longer month.

Expenditures for Special Programs were little changed. Transient expenditures were slightly lower, while a small expansion of the Emergency Education program brought some increase in expenditures.

## WORK RELIEF

Expenditures for the Work Program during the month of March amounted to $ 3,201,948.35, or 17.2 per cent, of the total expenditures, as compared with $ 7,255,603.62, or 35.6 per cent, during February (Table 4).

As a result of this curtailment of the program, only 1,161 active projects employing 31,836 persons (including non-relief) were in operation during the last week of March (Table 5). This represents a decrease from the corresponding week in February, of 1,207 in the number of active projects and a decrease of 59,301, or 65.1 per cent, in the number of persons employed.

A summary of work relief activities by type of project from February 25 through March 30 is presented in table 6.

# DIRECT RELIEF

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during March.

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Quantity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash** | | | |
| Weekly Grants | 710,696 | - | |
| **Food** | | | |
| Weekly Food Orders | 1,016,446 | - | |
| Milk (monthly orders) | 145,453 | 5,460,464 | quarts |
| **Shoes and Clothing** | | | |
| Shoe and Clothing Orders | 480,369 | - | |
| Shoes Repaired | 17,110 | 19,082 | pairs |
| **Fuel** | | | |
| Bituminous Coal | 57,434 | 57,450 | tons |
| Anthracite Coal | 57,344 | 56,691 | tons |
| Coke | 3,039 | 3,039 | tons |
| Gas | 6,367 | - | |
| Wood | 369 | 371 | cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 2,020 | 19,524 | gals. |
| **Electricity, gas and water (monthly orders)** | 1,062 | - | |
| **Shelter (monthly orders)** | 42,946 | - | |
| **Medical Care*** | | | |
| Medical orders | 43,027 | - | |
| Dental orders | 10,110 | - | |
| Cod liver oil orders | 7,201 | - | |
| **Surplus Food Products*** | 1,377,414 | 3,384,878 | pounds |
| Roast beef | - | 1,096,139 | pounds |
| Butter | - | 22,725 | pounds |
| Cheese | - | 122,510 | pounds |
| Evaporated Milk | - | 657,738 | pounds |
| Rice | - | 956,066 | pounds |
| Sugar | - | 27,360 | pounds |
| Sauerkraut | - | 502,340 | pounds |

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

## TABLE 5

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
## WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1935

| | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Production and Distribution of Relief Goods | Health Welfare & Recreation Projects | Arts and Research Projects |
| Adams | 9 | 64 | 48 | 0 | 3 | 13 |
| Allegheny | 91 | 4,405 | 3,300 | 106 | 126 | 873 |
| Armstrong | 5 | 107 | 89 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Beaver | 20 | 349 | 335 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Bedford | 6 | 154 | 147 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Berks | 33 | 455 | 388 | 18 | 12 | 37 |
| Blair | 10 | 419 | 405 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Bradford | 4 | 32 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 1 |
| Bucks | 6 | 62 | 48 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Butler | 10 | 193 | 173 | 0 | 7 | 13 |
| Cambria | 41 | 1,138 | 1,075 | 12 | 28 | 23 |
| Cameron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carbon | 10 | 304 | 298 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Centre | 9 | 181 | 153 | 13 | 2 | 13 |
| Chester | 14 | 208 | 176 | 2 | 9 | 21 |
| Clarion | 9 | 227 | 223 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Clearfield | 13 | 362 | 357 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Clinton | 8 | 48 | 29 | 0 | 14 | 5 |
| Columbia | 7 | 74 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Crawford | 13 | 238 | 221 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| Cumberland | 13 | 400 | 335 | 13 | 2 | 50 |
| Dauphin | 46 | 1,092 | 817 | 119 | 33 | 123 |
| Delaware | 13 | 386 | 280 | 1 | 29 | 76 |
| Elk | 7 | 55 | 48 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Erie | 27 | 811 | 775 | 19 | 11 | 6 |
| Fayette | 46 | 1,339 | 1,246 | 26 | 48 | 19 |
| Forest | 4 | 83 | 79 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Franklin | 14 | 294 | 278 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Fulton | 2 | 28 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Greene | 21 | 390 | 383 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Huntingdon | 7 | 259 | 258 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Indiana | 10 | 166 | 144 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 6 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 20 |
| Juniata | 7 | 97 | 96 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lackawanna | 31 | 720 | 598 | 19 | 37 | 66 |

## TABLE 5 (Continued)

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1935

| | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Production and Distribution of Relief Goods | Health Welfare & Recreation Projects | Arts and Research Projects |
| Lancaster | 14 | 182 | 144 | 6 | 12 | 20 |
| Lawrence | 18 | 388 | 316 | 10 | 8 | 54 |
| Lebanon | 11 | 137 | 97 | 0 | 5 | 35 |
| Lehigh | 28 | 1,032 | 986 | 35 | 8 | 3 |
| Luzerne | 28 | 1,121 | 1,041 | 30 | 27 | 23 |
| Lycoming | 20 | 330 | 232 | 12 | 7 | 79 |
| McKean | 9 | 106 | 94 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Mercer | 18 | 282 | 196 | 0 | 26 | 60 |
| Mifflin | 14 | 213 | 200 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Monroe | 14 | 350 | 327 | 0 | 5 | 18 |
| Montgomery | 14 | 687 | 614 | 0 | 25 | 48 |
| Montour | 3 | 56 | 55 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Northampton | 19 | 597 | 582 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Northumberland | 12 | 320 | 266 | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Perry | 4 | 32 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 113 | 4,084 | 2,920 | 109 | 213 | 842 |
| Pike | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Potter | 8 | 144 | 137 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Schuylkill | 32 | 795 | 710 | 17 | 18 | 50 |
| Snyder | 7 | 155 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Somerset | 36 | 913 | 888 | 0 | 11 | 14 |
| Sullivan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Susquehanna | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Tioga | 9 | 122 | 114 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Union | 2 | 58 | 57 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Venango | 33 | 610 | 581 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Warren | 11 | 151 | 144 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Washington | 49 | 1,055 | 969 | 13 | 19 | 54 |
| Wayne | 5 | 42 | 37 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Westmoreland | 23 | 510 | 451 | 20 | 29 | 10 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 33 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| York | 14 | 1,716 | 1,687 | 5 | 11 | 13 |
| State-Wide | 12 | 444 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 411 |
| Totals | 1,161 | 31,836 | 26,977 | 688 | 983 | 3,188 |

TABLE 6

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS
FEBRUARY 25 THROUGH MARCH 30

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS | | |
| New Construction | | |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 742,112 | 15.9 |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 593,675 | 12.7 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 298,540 | 6.4 |
| Recreational Facilities | 265,882 | 5.7 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 175,171 | 3.7 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 115,425 | 2.5 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 25,882 | 0.6 |
| Total New Construction | 2,216,687 | 47.5 |
| Repair and Reconstruction | | |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 538,786 | 11.5 |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 370,253 | 7.9 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 69,836 | 1.5 |
| Recreational Facilities | 54,669 | 1.2 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 39,973 | 0.8 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 36,318 | 0.8 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 11,270 | 0.2 |
| Total Repair and Reconstruction | 1,121,105 | 23.9 |
| Landscaping and Grading | | |
| Parks | 235,449 | 5.0 |
| Landscaping | 83,229 | 1.7 |
| Airports | 16,402 | 0.4 |
| Tree Planting | 14,038 | 0.3 |
| All Others | 27,660 | 0.6 |
| Total Landscaping and Grading | 376,778 | 8.0 |
| Conservation Projects | | |
| Fish and Game | 12,374 | 0.3 |
| Eradication and Control Projects | | |
| Pests and Disease Bearers | 10,516 | 0.2 |
| All Other Public Property Projects | 48,210 | 1.0 |
| Total Public Property Projects | 3,785,670 | 80.9 |

TABLE 6 (Continued)

## SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS
## FEBRUARY 25 THROUGH MARCH 30

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS | | |
| Research and Special Surveys | 315,905 | 6.7 |
| Records and Clerical Work | 222,799 | 4.8 |
| Music | 34,684 | 0.7 |
| Library and Museums | 7,470 | 0.2 |
| Arts and Dramatics | 5,410 | 0.1 |
| All Other | 14,785 | 0.3 |
| Total Arts and Research Projects | 601,053 | 12.8 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION | | |
| Employment Offices | 121,818 | 2.6 |
| Health Campaigns | 11,045 | 0.3 |
| Nutritional | 6,965 | 0.1 |
| All Other | 32,092 | 0.7 |
| Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation | 171,920 | 3.7 |
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED | | |
| Clothing - Sewing Garments, etc. | 76,675 | 1.6 |
| Household Goods | 27,790 | 0.6 |
| Food, Fuel and Garden Products | 3,187 | 0.1 |
| Total Production and Distribution Needed by Unemployed | 107,652 | 2.3 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total | 11,781 | 0.3 |
| PLANNING PROJECTS - Total | 2,239 | * |
| DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total | 789 | * |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 4,681,104 | 100.0 |

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

## HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

The number of transients receiving relief in Pennsylvania at the time of the March mid-monthly census was 727 smaller than at the time of the February census. The total number of transients granted relief at some time during the month, however, increased 4,872, or 15.6 per cent over the previous month. (Table 7 and Chart 3). In other words, while there was an increase in the total number of transients receiving relief, the average number of days care given was considerable less during March than during February. Total expenditures for the program during March amounted to $ 227,793.97. (Table 4).

### TABLE 7

### NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID NOVEMBER, 1933 - MARCH, 1935

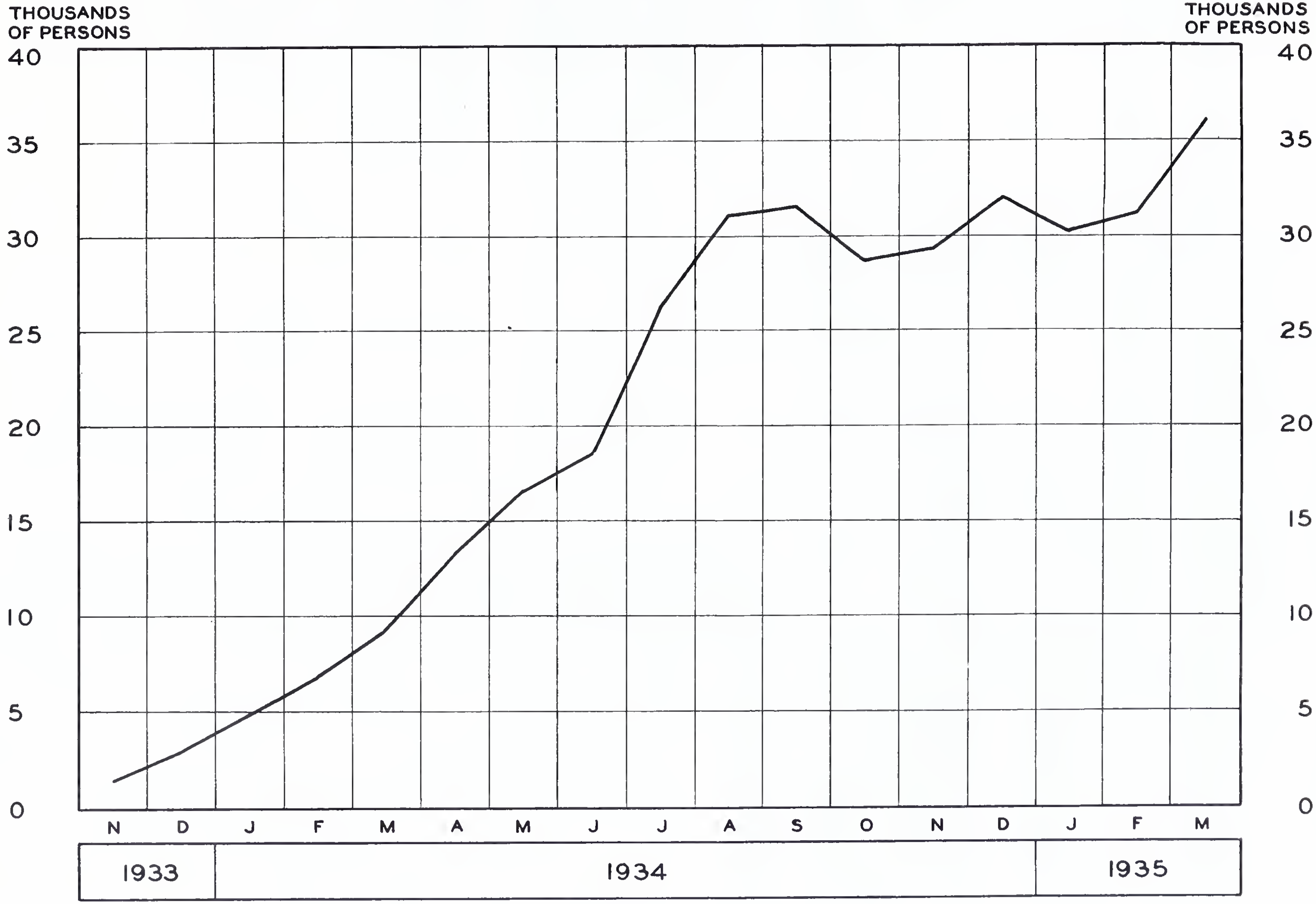
| Month | | Mid-month Census Cases | Mid-month Census Persons | Total Cases During Month | Total Persons During Month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1933 | 1/ | 444* | 698* | 1,120 | 1,403 |
| December | 1/ | 1,624* | 2,079* | 2,242 | 2,767 |
| January, 1934 | 1/ | 2,700* | 3,350* | 4,072 | 4,911 |
| February | 1/ | 3,685 | 4,319 | 5,872 | 6,826 |
| March | 1/ | 6,703 | 7,625 | 8,190 | 9,266 |
| April | | 7,859 | 8,743 | 11,948 | 13,226 |
| May | | 7,973 | 9,060 | 15,145 | 16,572 |
| June | | 7,820 | 8,778 | 17,046 | 18,643 |
| July | | 8,860 | 10,021 | 24,329 | 26,222 |
| August | | 10,496 | 11,829 | 29,006 | 31,179 |
| September | | 11,499 | 13,043 | 29,159 | 31,581 |
| October | | 12,015 | 13,609 | 26,269 | 28,745 |
| November | | 13,034 | 14,932 | 26,767 | 29,386 |
| December | | 14,197 | 16,187 | 28,904 | 32,067 |
| January, 1935 | | 13,868 | 16,033 | 27,030 | 30,212 |
| February | | 14,096 | 16,298 | 27,919 | 31,257 |
| March | | 13,141 | 15,571 | 32,582 | 36,129 |

* Number at end of month.

1/ Figures prior to March, 1934, do not include local homeless.

# NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

NOVEMBER 1933 TO MARCH 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 3

A comparison of the expenditures and case statistics for March and February is presented in the following tabulation.

### HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

| Items | March | February |
|---|---:|---:|
| Number of Cases - Total | 32,582 | 27,919 |
| Family cases | 1,413 | 1,317 |
| Non-Family cases | 31,169 | 26,602 |
| Number of Persons - Total | 36,129 | 31,257 |
| Family persons | 4,960 | 4,655 |
| Non-Family persons | 31,169 | 26,602 |
| Amount of Relief - Total | $205,784.03 | $221,131.36 |
| In kind | 189,245.12 | 199,535.87 |
| In cash | 16,538.91 | 21,595.49 |
| Plant and Equipment - Total | 22,009.94 | 11,224.34 |

The quarterly census of March 30, 1935 showed 18,444 persons receiving relief in the various transient centers throughout Pennsylvania. A total of 7,323 were State transients and local homeless while 11,121 were transients from other states (Table A and Chart 4).

Of the transients from other states, 6,189, or 55.7 per cent, were residents of bordering states. These states are largely industrial, and it is natural that some of the unemployed persons in those states should drift into Pennsylvania, a state that in normal times was called "the work shop of America". This same search for industrial employment brought most of the 873 persons from New England, and a large part of the 1,312 persons from the Middle Western States. Persons from the Southern States are for the most part attracted by the higher wages paid in Northern States. A majority of the transients from the Western States are from California, many of the older persons being former residents of the East.

While there were 11,121 transients from other states in Pennsylvania, 12,607 residents of Pennsylvania were transients in other states on March, 1935.

The number of Pennsylvania residents registered on March 30, as transients in other states exceeded by 1,486 the number of transients from other states receiving relief in Pennsylvania on that date.

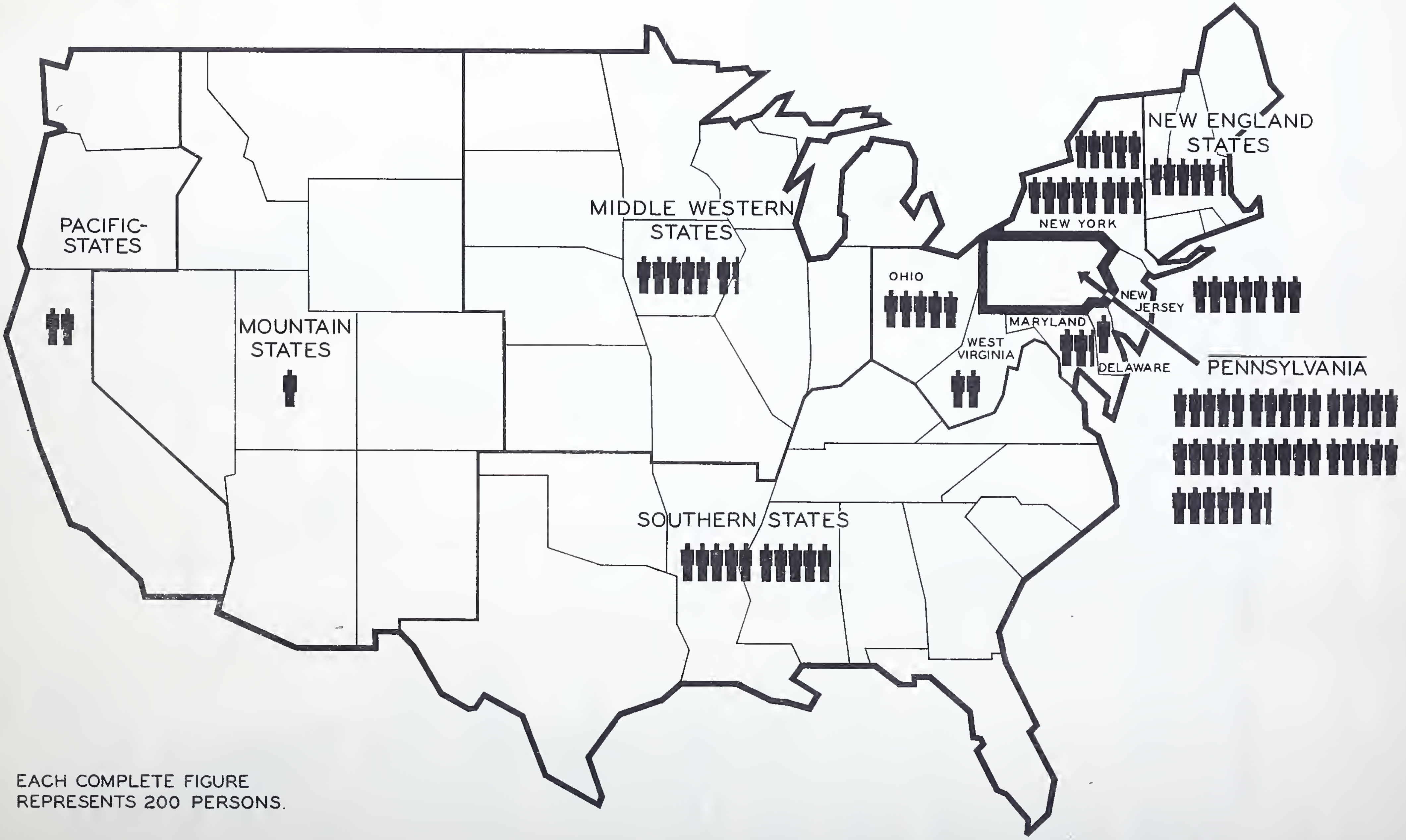
### TABLE A

### STATE OF ORIGIN OF TRANSIENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH, 1935

| State of Origin | Total Individuals | | State of Origin | Total Individuals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 7,323 | | Southern | 2,015 | |
| | | | Virginia | | 489 |
| Border States | 6,189 | | North Carolina | | 283 |
| New York | | 2,617 | South Carolina | | 192 |
| New Jersey | | 1,423 | Florida | | 189 |
| Ohio | | 1,053 | District of Columbia | | 187 |
| Maryland | | 519 | Georgia | | 146 |
| West Virginia | | 364 | Texas | | 145 |
| Delaware | | 213 | Kentucky | | 87 |
| | | | Alabama | | 70 |
| New England | 873 | | Tennessee | | 65 |
| Massachusetts | | 447 | Louisiana | | 61 |
| Connecticut | | 214 | Oklahoma | | 48 |
| Maine | | 72 | Arkansas | | 24 |
| Rhode Island | | 69 | Mississippi | | 20 |
| New Hampshire | | 39 | | | |
| Vermont | | 32 | Mountain | 179 | |
| | | | Colorado | | 53 |
| Middle West | 1,312 | | Montana | | 27 |
| Illinois | | 426 | Wyoming | | 27 |
| Michigan | | 320 | Arizona | | 23 |
| Missouri | | 173 | Utah | | 17 |
| Wisconsin | | 93 | Idaho | | 13 |
| Indiana | | 88 | Nevada | | 12 |
| Minnesota | | 58 | New Mexico | | 7 |
| Iowa | | 52 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 36 | Pacific | 438 | |
| Kansas | | 33 | California | | 337 |
| North Dakota | | 17 | Washington | | 76 |
| South Dakota | | 16 | Oregon | | 25 |

# SOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA'S HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT POPULATION

**MARCH 30, 1935**


PACIFIC-STATES
MOUNTAIN STATES
MIDDLE WESTERN STATES
SOUTHERN STATES
OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
NEW ENGLAND STATES
PENNSYLVANIA

EACH COMPLETE FIGURE
REPRESENTS 200 PERSONS.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 4

## COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM

During the month of March, 6,304 students in Pennsylvania colleges and universities were enabled to continue their education by means of the part-time employment provided under this program. Wages paid to these students during the month amounted to $ 87,344.54.

The number of students employed in the various fields of activity provided by the program is shown in the following tabulation.

### COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM
### MARCH, 1935

| Type of Work | Number of Students |
|---|---|
| INTRA-MURAL (College Projects) | |
| Clerical and offices | 2,013 |
| Research assistance | 995 |
| Laboratory assistance | 816 |
| Library and museum | 681 |
| Landscaping | 398 |
| Maintenance | 226 |
| Reading and grading papers | 212 |
| Statistical | 188 |
| Construction | 108 |
| All other | 261 |
| TOTAL | 5,898 |
| EXTRA-MURAL (Community Projects) | |
| Recreation | 146 |
| Education | 81 |
| Health and Welfare | 63 |
| All other | 116 |
| TOTAL | 406 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,304 |

## EMERGENCY EDUCATION

The Emergency Education Program provided employment for 3,078 persons during March, and provided educational, cultural, vocational and recreational services to 240,441 unemployed persons.

Wages and salaries paid during the month amounted to $ 227,672.99 while expenditures for materials and other costs amounted to $2,293.42. The average monthly earnings of persons employed by this program amounted to $ 73.97.

Summary statistics for the month are presented in following tabulation.

### EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

| Type of Project | Persons Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Adult Education | 1,681 | 105,802 | $ 125,547.78 |
| Nursery Schools | 170 | 3,320 | 14,746.19 |
| Vocational Training | 155 | 11,987 | 10,604.90 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | 119 | 351 | 9,381.69 |
| Parent Education | 111 | 8,278 | 6,921.31 |
| Literacy Classes | 59 | 12,734 | 3,206.66 |
| Workers' Education | 25 | 2,937 | 1,918.53 |
| All Other | 758 | 95,032 | 57,639.35 |
| Total | 3,078 | 240,441 | $ 229,966.41 |

## SUMMARY OF RELIEF STATISTICS, BY COUNTIES

Each of the 67 counties showed decreases in expenditures for work relief and increases in expenditures for direct relief. In only four administrative units (4 county and 1 area), however, was the total expenditure for unemployment relief larger during March than during February. (Table 8).

Seven of the eight counties reporting decreases in the average number of persons receiving relief during February reported further decreases during March. In addition to these counties 18 other counties reported decreases during March. The largest decreases, in terms of persons, were reported by Allegheny, Cambria, and Fayette Counties. Of the eight counties reporting increases of more than 10 per cent, seven are rural. (Table 9).

### TABLE 8

### TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
### MARCH, 1935

| County Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures including Administration | Area Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny | $ 3,619,371.96 | Area No. 1 | $ 517,126.89 |
| Beaver | 201,051.10 | Area No. 2 | 264,433.76 |
| Bedford | 65,608.43 | Area No. 3 | 79,828.79 |
| Berks | 276,124.62 | Area No. 4 | 184,916.95 |
| Blair | 171,856.60 | Area No. 5 | 112,191.21 |
| Cambria | 316,045.28 | Area No. 6 | 696,247.83 |
| Chester | 121,484.07 | Area No. 7 | 376,751.37 |
| Delaware | 285,005.64 | Area No. 8 | 208,853.71 |
| Fayette | 525,287.46 | Area No. 9 | 153,904.51 |
| Lackawanna | 550,080.98 | Area No. 10 | 509,609.72 |
| Lancaster | 209,216.51 | Area No. 11 | 314,127.19 |
| Luzerne | 947,930.43 | Area No. 12 | 366,328.08 |
| Philadelphia | 4,113,556.47 | Area No. 13 | 341,225.91 |
| Potter | 32,436.85 | Area No. 14 | 172,065.67 |
| Schuylkill | 438,591.43 | Area No. 15 | 414,511.26 |
| Somerset | 164,594.54 | Area No. 16 | 331,239.50 |
| Westmoreland | 471,503.94 | | |
| York | 186,003.49 | State-Wide | 939,465.03 |
| Total | | | $ 18,678,577.18 |

## TABLE 9

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
## MARCH, 1935

| Counties | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent of Population | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Adams | 870 | 4,396 | 11.8 | $ 18,994.88 | $ 3,471.20 |
| Allegheny | 85,479 | 294,456 | 21.4 | 2,596,868.87 | 765,606.57 |
| Armstrong | 3,150 | 13,017 | 16.4 | 88,014.58 | 11,249.36 |
| Beaver | 6,580 | 23,227 | 15.6 | 155,492.99 | 28,700.31 |
| Bedford | 2,318 | 9,757 | 26.2 | 43,631.95 | 15,213.09 |
| Berks | 7,040 | 26,147 | 11.3 | 220,796.67 | 36,500.17 |
| Blair | 5,073 | 21,327 | 15.3 | 113,589.26 | 46,206.92 |
| Bradford | 1,290 | 5,458 | 11.1 | 29,173.92 | 4,477.64 |
| Bucks | 2,182 | 9,703 | 10.0 | 63,814.00 | 14,286,24 |
| Butler | 3,352 | 14,484 | 18.0 | 83,669.83 | 17,088.29 |
| Cambria | 7,712 | 30,699 | 15.1 | 233,694.73 | 58,910.41 |
| Cameron | 147 | 602 | 11.3 | 3,570.42 | 112.42 |
| Carbon | 2,023 | 8,810 | 13.9 | 63,068.05 | 14,002.92 |
| Centre | 2,336 | 10,368 | 22.4 | 74,065.86 | 22,297.57 |
| Chester | 3,234 | 14,126 | 11.2 | 90,483.21 | 22,083.96 |
| Clarion | 1,283 | 5,239 | 15.2 | 27,744.03 | 11,015.34 |
| Clearfield | 6,234 | 27,734 | 32.0 | 214,789.84 | 37,653.87 |
| Clinton | 1,582 | 6,582 | 20.4 | 43,067.44 | 9,013.52 |
| Columbia | 3,300 | 16,196 | 33.2 | 111,764.93 | 11,973.30 |
| Crawford | 2,310 | 9,356 | 14.9 | 40,079.90 | 12,202.18 |
| Cumberland | 2,530 | 10,760 | 15.8 | 56,106.55 | 17,443.53 |
| Dauphin | 6,833 | 26,431 | 16.0 | 159,312.76 | 136,370.06 |
| Delaware | 7,032 | 28,085 | 10.0 | 221,326.49 | 45,757.60 |
| Elk | 1,045 | 4,366 | 13.1 | 26,744.87 | 5,439.63 |
| Erie | 8,195 | 31,630 | 18.0 | 220,925.03 | 41,067.79 |
| Fayette | 13,884 | 55,052 | 27.7 | 420,969.21 | 67,161.75 |
| Forest | 241 | 1,056 | 20.4 | 5,484.29 | 1,944.92 |
| Franklin | 2,357 | 10,275 | 15.8 | 42,855.35 | 19,184.73 |
| Fulton | 510 | 2,334 | 25.3 | 6,682.65 | 3,334.76 |
| Greene | 2,356 | 10,304 | 24.7 | 55,449.55 | 25,669.84 |
| Huntingdon | 2,283 | 8,791 | 22.5 | 41,633.65 | 22,289.59 |
| Indiana | 3,404 | 15,353 | 20.4 | 100,287.89 | 14,779.76 |
| Jefferson | 2,540 | 11,039 | 21.2 | 55,805.40 | 17,548.80 |
| Juniata | 654 | 3,018 | 21.1 | 10,953.24 | 4,711.72 |
| Lackawanna | 15,395 | 63,275 | 20.4 | 461,563.54 | 54,391.90 |

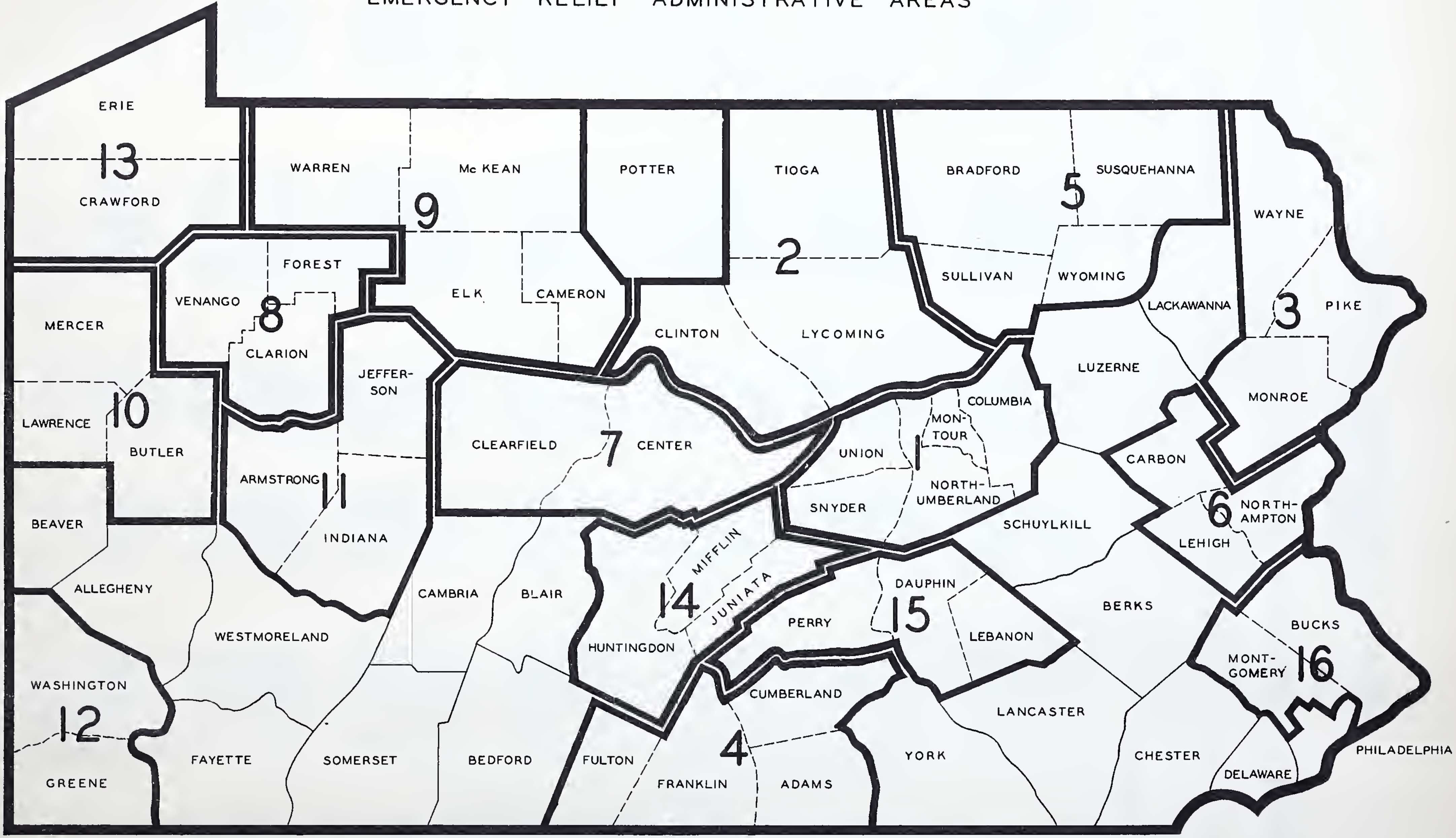
TABLE 9 (Continued)

## CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
## MARCH, 1935

| | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | Cases | Persons | of Population | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Lancaster | 6,794 | 25,345 | 12.9 | $ 175,772.28 | $ 18,104.74 |
| Lawrence | 6,231 | 24,184 | 24.9 | 174,897.64 | 45,981.69 |
| Lebanon | 1,981 | 8,248 | 12.3 | 52,246.04 | 14,985.88 |
| Lehigh | 7,472 | 28,305 | 16.4 | 228,886.23 | 50,774.94 |
| Luzerne | 21,898 | 93,132 | 20.9 | 713,449.44 | 188,450.52 |
| Lycoming | 4,739 | 18,294 | 19.6 | 127,013.19 | 37,155.03 |
| McKean | 1,657 | 6,669 | 12.1 | 36,752.38 | 11,538.35 |
| Mercer | 4,836 | 18,999 | 19.1 | 124,613.02 | 24,070.63 |
| Mifflin | 1,631 | 7,223 | 17.9 | 60,327.25 | 16,136.60 |
| Monroe | 1,290 | 5,415 | 19.1 | 29,727.18 | 9,190.94 |
| Montgomery | 6,260 | 26,940 | 10.1 | 180,990.90 | 45,444.31 |
| Montour | 932 | 4,462 | 30.7 | 27,831.09 | 3,009.45 |
| Northampton | 8,089 | 32,719 | 19.3 | 259,247.02 | 31,071.28 |
| Northumberland | 6,653 | 29,995 | 23.3 | 216,445.50 | 43,895.44 |
| Perry | 770 | 3,612 | 16.6 | 18,660.77 | 5,920.44 |
| Philadelphia | 102,942 | 338,304 | 17.3 | 3,321,130.10 | 592,810.64 |
| Pike | 214 | 878 | 11.7 | 5,721.49 | 360.34 |
| Potter | 1,056 | 4,134 | 23.6 | 23,179.36 | 6,613.12 |
| Schuylkill | 12,827 | 50,866 | 21.6 | 340,683.09 | 70,641.13 |
| Snyder | 1,113 | 5,577 | 29.6 | 31,678.48 | 9,922.26 |
| Somerset | 4,300 | 17,906 | 22.2 | 112,407.70 | 37,431.57 |
| Sullivan | 207 | 960 | 12.8 | 4,318.02 | 1,051.67 |
| Susquehanna | 1,326 | 5,367 | 15.9 | 33,933.36 | 5,546.89 |
| Tioga | 977 | 4,089 | 12.8 | 18,517.98 | 6,476.28 |
| Union | 876 | 4,193 | 24.0 | 20,921.85 | 6,745.35 |
| Venango | 3,779 | 14,980 | 23.7 | 81,710.76 | 60,874.20 |
| Warren | 1,782 | 7,433 | 17.9 | 45,800.16 | 9,090.94 |
| Washington | 7,610 | 31,006 | 15.1 | 188,724.84 | 72,660.15 |
| Wayne | 892 | 3,970 | 14.0 | 24,708.53 | 3,448.50 |
| Westmoreland | 11,952 | 48,123 | 16.3 | 373,712.77 | 61,155.52 |
| Wyoming | 713 | 2,950 | 19.0 | 19,881.12 | 3,814.77 |
| York | 4,790 | 19,461 | 11.6 | 85,868.88 | 88,413.12 |
| State-Wide | - | - | - | 15,005.19 | - |
| Totals | 455,343 | 1,727,192 | 17.9 | $13,377,239.44 | $3,201,948.35 |

# PENNSYLVANIA

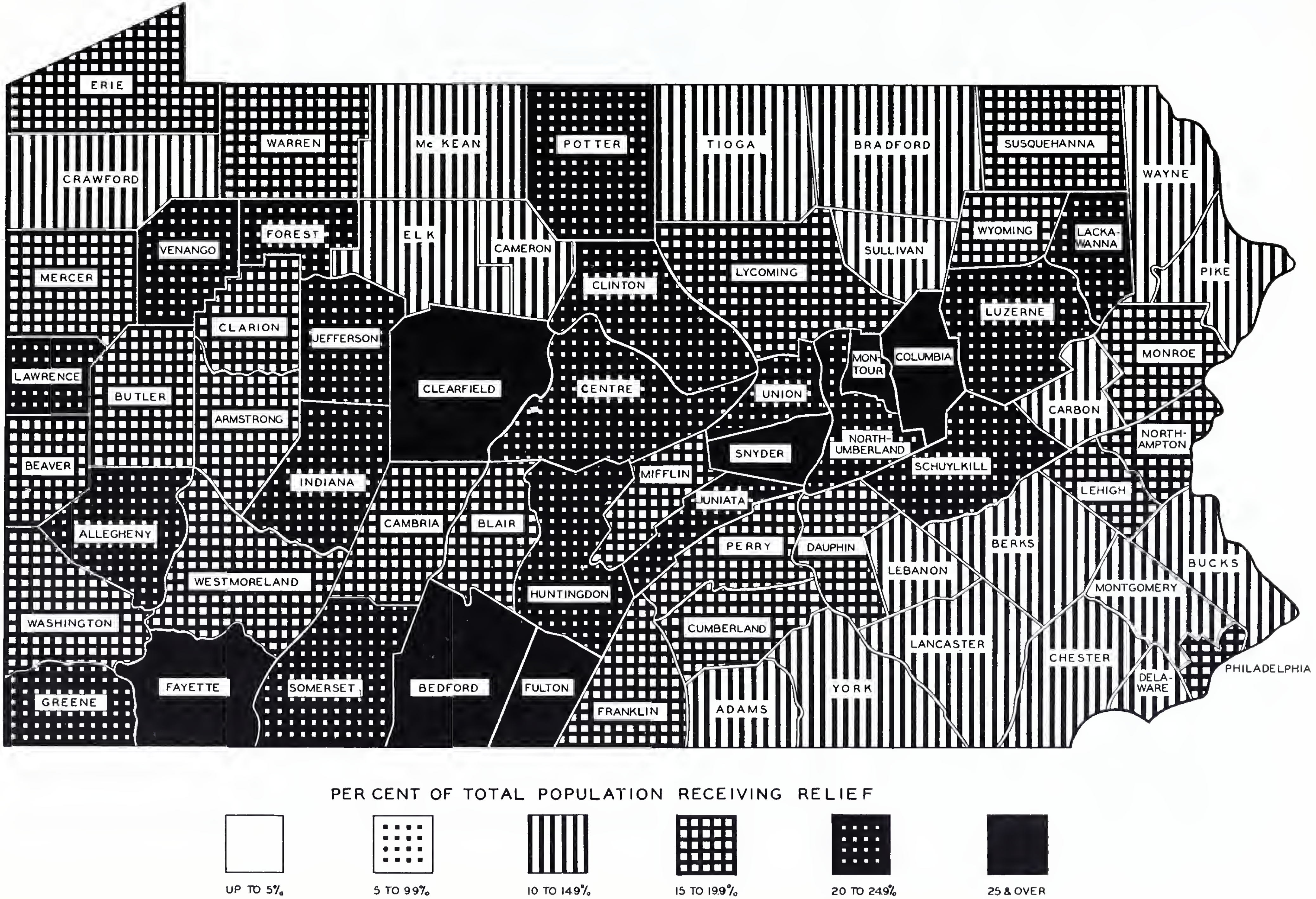
## EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS


ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
Mc KEAN
9
POTTER
TIOGA
2
BRADFORD
5
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
FOREST
VENANGO
8
CLARION
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
3
PIKE
MERCER
JEFFER-SON
LUZERNE
MONROE
COLUMBIA
LAWRENCE
10
BUTLER
CLEARFIELD
7
CENTER
UNION
MON-TOUR
1
CARBON
ARMSTRONG
11
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
6
NORTH-AMPTON
LEHIGH
BEAVER
INDIANA
MIFFLIN
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
14
JUNIATA
DAUPHIN
15
BERKS
BUCKS
PERRY
LEBANON
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
MONT-GOMERY
16
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
12
4
YORK
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
DELAWARE
GREENE

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS

# PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

MARCH - 1935


ERIE
CRAWFORD
WARREN
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
MON-TOUR
COLUMBIA
CARBON
NORTH-AMPTON
ARMSTRONG
BEAVER
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
BERKS
BUCKS
LEBANON
MONTGOMERY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
DELA-WARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
UP TO 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 6

# SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SEGREGATED AREAS

In the accompanying tabulation summary statistics for March are presented for economically different areas of the State. For the purpose of analysis, counties predominantly engaged in manufacturing and commerce were segregated and subdivided into 7 definite geographic areas, while counties in which bituminous coal mining and anthracite coal mining are the dominant activities were segregated and formed into two other distinct areas or groups. The remaining counties, most of which are rural, were grouped to form another economic classification.

The 7 areas comprising the manufacturing group contain 25 counties; the bituminous coal mining area contains 7 counties; the anthracite coal mining area contains 5 counties; and the rural group or balance of the State contains 30 counties.

The largest per cent of the total State population as well as the greatest density of population is found in the Philadelphia Manufacturing Area (Area 1). In proportion of population receiving relief, however, it ranks seventh among the ten areas. Only 15.3 per cent of its population received relief during March as compared with 19.6 per cent in the Pittsburgh Area and 17.9 per cent in the State as a whole. The amount of the average monthly relief grant per person was larger than in any other area except the Pittsburgh Area. The cost of living is usually considerably higher in congested districts such as these two areas, and the largest single factor in this higher cost is the item of rent.

The Pittsburgh Area (Area 2) is the center of the iron and steel industry and is also in the center of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. It is the second largest area in terms of population, having over one-fifth of the total state population. The depressed condition of the heavy industries in this area is indicated by the fact that the per cent of population

## SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SEGREGATED AREAS
## MARCH, 1935

| | Per Cent of Total State Population | Proportion of Population Receiving Relief | Average Relief Grant Per Person |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Philadelphia Manufacturing Area (This area includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties) | 28.2 | 15.3 | 10.74 |
| 2. Pittsburgh Manufacturing Area (This area includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland Counties) | 21.0 | 19.6 | 10.80 |
| 3. Harrisburg - Lancaster - Lebanon - York Manufacturing Area (This area includes Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon and York Counties) | 6.2 | 13.3 | 8.34 |
| 4. Reading - Allentown - Bethlehem Manufacturing Area (This area includes Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties) | 6.0 | 15.2 | 10.13 |
| 5. Altoona - Johnstown Manufacturing Area (This area includes Blair and Cambria Counties) | 3.6 | 15.2 | 8.55 |
| 6. Butler - Newcastle - Sharon - Franklin Manufacturing Area (This area includes Butler, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango Counties) | 3.5 | 21.4 | 8.07 |
| 7. Meadville - Erie - Warren Manufacturing Area (This area includes Crawford, Erie and Warren Counties) | 2.9 | 17.3 | 7.69 |
| 8. Anthracite Coal Mining Area (This area includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties) | 12.3 | 20.8 | 8.46 |
| 9. Bituminous Coal Mining Area (This area includes Armstrong, Clearfield, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson and Somerset Counties) | 6.4 | 24.5 | 8.08 |
| 10. Balance of State | 9.9 | 18.5 | 7.51 |
| TOTAL STATE | 100.0 | 17.9 | 9.46 |

receiving relief is larger than in any of the seven manufacturing areas except the Butler - Newcastle - Sharon Area. The average monthly relief grant per person is higher in the Pittsburgh Area than in any other area. The fact that it is slightly larger than the grant in the Philadelphia Area may be due to the fact that the number of relief families having small incomes is 12 per cent higher in the Philadelphia Area.

The Bituminous Coal Mining Area (Area 2) has only 6.4 per cent of the total State population but has a larger per cent of population receiving relief than any other area. Any depression of manufacturing or transportation is reflected in a decreased demand for bituminous coal. Considerable unemployment and distress existed in this area prior to the depression. Low wages, seasonal unemployment, and a general decline in the demand for coal had completely exhausted the savings and resources of a large part of the population in this area. The depression of manufacturing and transportation resulted in a further decrease in the demand for bituminous coal. The supplanting of coal by electricity, gas, and fuel oil has also contributed to the distress of this industry. Furthermore, the exhaustion of coal deposits in certain parts of this area has resulted in a stranded population that cannot be absorbed by the industry in any other district. By reason of the fact that rent, water, light and fuel can be "worked out" in company towns, the amount of the average relief grant in this area is only $ 8.08, or $ 1.36 less than the State average.

The Anthracite Coal Mining Area, with 12.3 per cent of the total State population ranks third among the ten areas in proportion of population receiving relief. Anthracite coal, being a household fuel rather than an industrial fuel, has not been affected by the depression to the same degree as bituminous coal. The amount of the average relief grant is slightly larger than in the bituminous area but is $ 1.00 less than the State average.

The Harrisburg - Lancaster - Lebanon - York Manufacturing Area (Area 3) has a smaller proportion of population receiving relief than any other area.

While this area is predominantly manufacturing it is also the richest agricultural area in the State.

The Butler - Newcastle - Sharon Manufacturing Area (Area 6) has only 3.5 per cent of the total State population but has a greater proportion of population receiving relief than any of the manufacturing areas and ranks second among the ten areas. In the amount of average relief grant, however, it ranks eighth.

The smallest area, in terms of population, is the Meadville - Erie - Warren Manufacturing Area (Area 7). Average relief grants in this area were smaller than in any area except the Rural Area or "Balance of State" (Area 10).

The 30 counties comprising Area 10 form a T-shaped group that includes all of the northern tier of counties east of Warren and most of the central counties from the northern group south to the Maryland line. While some of these counties are manufacturing rather than agricultural, they contain no large centers of population and as a group are predominantly rural. This area contains 9.9 per cent of the total State population and ranks fifth in proportion of population receiving relief. It is rather surprising to find that the proportion of population receiving relief in this area is 0.6 per cent higher than the State average. The average relief grant is lower than in any other area, and reflects the lower living costs of a rural area.

# ENNSYLVANIA
# ONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

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**APRIL 1935**

VOLUME I NUMBER 8

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# REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Seasonal Peak. With a drop of nearly 27 per cent in the total number of relief applications, as compared with March, and a decrease in each week's relief rolls after the middle of the month, April brought clear evidence that a seasonal peak in Pennsylvania's unemployment relief needs had been reached and passed earlier than in previous years.

An average of 1,738,307 persons received aid during the month -- a number equal to approximately 18 per cent of the state's 1930 population. This peak relief load was 0.6 per cent higher than the average for March. It was, however, 13.0 per cent less than the average reached at the seasonal peak in May, 1933, when the number of persons aided rose to nearly two million.

A similar high point (also in May) was registered on the relief rolls of 1934, although the average number of recipients was approximately 330,000 less at that time than at this year's peak. The lower seasonal peak in 1934 was due, in part, to the lingering effects of the CWA program, which kept many families from having to apply for relief, and also to somewhat better employment conditions in certain industries, notably anthracite and bituminous coal mining.

In addition to providing for an average of 1,738,307 persons through the general unemployment relief program, the Relief Administration conducted special programs, which aided 32,461 transients and homeless persons, 6,313 college students, and 2,634 teachers.

The cost of carrying all April relief activities was $ 20,030,555.08. As in March, the great bulk (72 per cent) of this expenditure was for direct relief. Provision of work relief for a monthly average of nearly 40,000 cases accounted for approximately 17 per cent; local and state-wide administration represented less than 8 per cent; and special programs less than 3 per cent.

Employment Applications. Reports received from the State Employment Offices and the National Reemployment Service for April and March indicate a slight decrease in the total number of unemployed Pennsylvanians (including relief clients) registered for employment. The following tabulation shows the number of active applications and placements reported in both agencies.

| | April | March |
|---|---|---|
| Active applications during month | 1,039,871 | 1,040,533 |
| Placements | 42,409 | 19,559 |
| On work relief projects | 32,215 | 12,691 |
| On P.W.A. projects | 4,342 | 2,233 |
| In private industry | 5,852 | 4,635 |

The marked increase in April placements, amounting to approximately 117 per cent, was caused chiefly by an increase of 19,524 in the number of applicants placed on work relief projects. The number of persons placed on P.W.A. projects increased 2,109, and there was an increase of 1,217 in the number placed in private industry. This latter, a gain of 26.3 per cent, was encouragingly larger than the gain of 12.8 per cent registered between February and March.

# CASE LOAD

Trend of Relief. There were 1,743,579 persons dependent on direct and work relief during the week ending April 13. This number was approximately 2,000 more than the number during the first week of the month. Two weeks later a decline of approximately 14,000 persons was reported and the expected seasonal recession seemed assured.

In comparison with March (see Tables 1 and 2) the trend of April relief showed:

> An average of 1,738,307 persons receiving relief, which was an increase of 11,115, or 0.6 per cent.
>
> An average of 459,121 cases, which was an increase of 3,778, or 0.8 per cent.
>
> A decrease of 3,797, or 0.8 per cent, in the number of different cases during the month.*
>
> A decrease of 19,340, or 26.6 per cent, in the number of relief applications during the month.

Table 1 presents the monthly average numbers of cases and persons since the establishment of the State Emergency Relief Board in September, 1932. The tendency toward a smaller average number of persons per case, discussed in several previous issues of the Bulletin**, is strikingly illustrated in the contrast between statistics for April, 1933, and April, 1935. While the average number of cases was actually greater this year than two years ago, the average number of persons dependent on relief was 13.0 per cent less.

Work Relief. The month was marked by a steady week-by-week expansion of work relief, in contrast to the sharp curtailment of projects which had occurred because of limited funds during February and March. During the last week of April more than half again as many relief wage earners (45,232 persons) were employed as had been employed during the corresponding week in March (29,880 persons). The average number of work relief cases for April, however, was lower than for March, the figures being 39,368 and 60,437 respectively. This decline, amounting to 34.8 per cent, was caused by the rate of weekly increase in April being less than the rate of reduction in March.

---

* Traceable to a smaller number of cases opened in April than in March.
** See issues of November, 1934 and February, 1935.

Direct relief, affected inversely by the trend in average number of work relief cases, averaged 419,753 cases during April -- an increase of 24,847, or 6.3 per cent, over the March average.

Turnover. Table 3 reveals the continuous turnover in unemployment relief cases during the eleven-months period since May, 1934.

Applications for relief in April totaled 55,793. Out of this number nearly one fourth (13,355) were rejected after investigation had revealed the ineligibility of the families concerned. The remaining 42,438 were accepted as new and reopened cases (Table 2). In March, with a total of 67,375 applications, 15,339 were rejected and 52,036 accepted.

The reinvestigation of 359,270 cases by home visits during the month enabled local relief administrations to close 43,946 cases and to adjust the grants to many others where changing circumstances and needs were disclosed. The rate of turnover* in case load for April was 18.8 per cent, indicating a slight slowing down in comparison with the March rate of 21.4 per cent.

---

* New and reopened cases plus cases closed, divided by the average number of cases during the month.

## TABLE 1

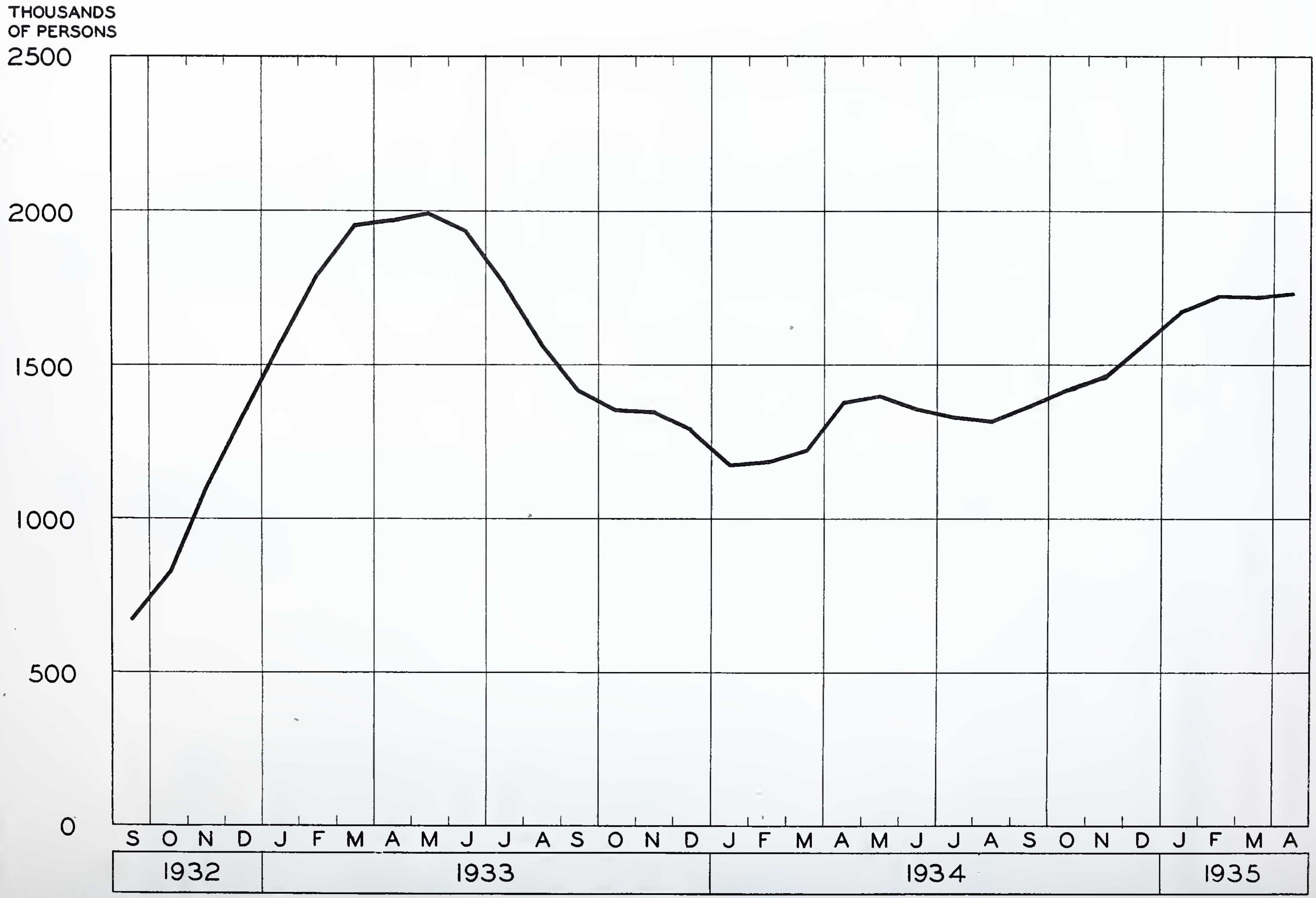
## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
## SEPTEMBER, 1932 - APRIL, 1935

| | Average Number During Month | | Average No. of Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month and Year | Cases | Persons | Per Case |
| September, 1932 | 146,959 | 676,011 | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780* | 1,352,638* | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615* | 1,298,558* | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136* | 1,183,240* | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500* | 1,191,449* | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566* | 1,230,595* | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 3.9 |
| February | 450,859 | 1,728,286 | 3.8 |
| March | 455,343 | 1,727,192 | 3.8 |
| April | 459,121 | 1,738,307 | 3.8 |

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 1932 - APRIL 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## APRIL AND MARCH

| Item | April 1935 | March 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 428,743 | 339,559 |
| Work Relief | 29,880 | 112,636 |
| Total | 458,623 | 452,195 |
| Cases at end of month | | |
| Direct Relief | 411,883 | 428,743 |
| Work Relief | 45,232 | 29,880 |
| Total | 457,115 | 458,623 |
| Average cases during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 419,753 | 394,906 |
| Work Relief | 39,368 | 60,437 |
| Total | 459,121 | 455,343 |
| Different cases during month | | |
| Direct Relief | 464,228 | 462,673 |
| Work Relief | 56,191 | 106,223 |
| Total | 490,580* | 494,377* |
| Applications for relief | | |
| From New Cases | 22,823 | 31,796 |
| From Former Relief Cases | 30,432 | 40,799 |
| Total | 53,255 | 72,595 |
| Cases opened | | |
| New Cases | 17,690 | 23,094 |
| Former Relief Cases | 24,748 | 28,942 |
| Total | 42,438 | 52,036 |
| Cases closed | | |
| Direct Relief | 40,577 | 36,482 |
| Work Relief | 3,369 | 9,126 |
| Total | 43,946 | 45,608 |

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

## TABLE 3

## TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD
## MAY, 1934 - APRIL, 1935

| Month | Average Number of Cases During Month | Cases Re-Investigated by Home Visit | Total Cases Closed | Relief Applications Investigated | Relief Applications Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May, 1934 | 348,960 | 227,262 | 71,077 | 88,184 | 17,073 |
| June | 341,342 | 219,687 | 55,463 | 60,044 | 14,800 |
| July | 334,903 | 213,131 | 46,039 | 59,437 | 17,587 |
| August | 334,096 | 241,086 | 66,046 | 86,112 | 22,610 |
| September | 345,716 | 240,893 | 36,057 | 78,917 | 23,286 |
| October | 360,036 | 276,802 | 31,250 | 63,348 | 18,079 |
| November | 373,441 | 256,411 | 32,525 | 66,070 | 19,281 |
| December | 401,437 | 261,167 | 31,124 | 86,388 | 18,179 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 262,915 | 27,639 | 68,563 | 15,222 |
| February | 450,859 | 286,870 | 40,160 | 60,990 | 11,304 |
| March | 455,343 | 376,310 | 45,608 | 67,375 | 15,339 |
| April | 459,121 | 359,270 | 43,946 | 55,793 | 13,355 |

# EXPENDITURES

April expenditures of the State Emergency Relief Administration for all activities amounted to $20,030,555.08 (Table 4), which was an increase of 7.2 per cent over the March total of $18,678,577.18.

The rise in April as compared to March was due, in part, to the larger average case load. An additional and highly important technical factor, however, was the existence of 22 order writing days (Monday to Friday inclusive) in April as compared with only 21 in March, although the latter was the longer calendar month. The fact that April's total expenditures were less than January's (Chart 2) is chiefly attributable to the progressive curtailment of work projects, which supported an average of nearly three times as many cases in January as in April.

Types of Expenditures. There was almost no change between March and April in the ratios of expenditures for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration. In terms of percentages, the expenditures under each head were as follows:

| | March | April |
|---|---|---|
| Direct relief | 71.6 | 72.0 |
| Work relief | 17.2 | 17.3 |
| Special programs | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Administration | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 |

With only 7.9 per cent of relief costs chargeable to administration, Pennsylvania held its place among a small group of states notable for their low proportionate administrative expense.

The April cost of special programs was approximately $22,000 less than in March, with expenditures for both transient care and emergency education appreciably lower.

## TABLE 4

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS APRIL, 1935

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Relief | $ 14,413,618.81 | 72.0 |
| Cash 1/ | 6,353,638.83 | |
| Food 2/ | 5,517,377.62 | |
| Shoes and Clothing | 1,207,626.11 | |
| Fuel | 463,212.74 | |
| Medical Care 3/ | 399,450.63 | |
| Shelter | 293,245.21 | |
| Thrift Gardens | 173,777.30 | |
| Water and Light | 5,290.37 | |
| Work Relief | 3,476,007.58 | 17.3 |
| Wages and Salaries | 3,356,134.55 | |
| Materials and Other Costs | 119,873.03 | |
| Special Programs | 565,737.53 | 2.8 |
| Emergency Education | 203,948.79 | |
| Homeless and Transients | 202,029.91 | |
| College Student Aid | 87,581.72 | |
| Unemployed Veterans | 33,097.01 | |
| Rural Rehabilitation Corporation | 20,295.28 | |
| Processing Projects | 17,492.58 | |
| Other 4/ | 1,292.24 | |
| Administration | 1,575,191.16 | 7.9 |
| Total 5/ | $ 20,030,555.08 | 100.0 |

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

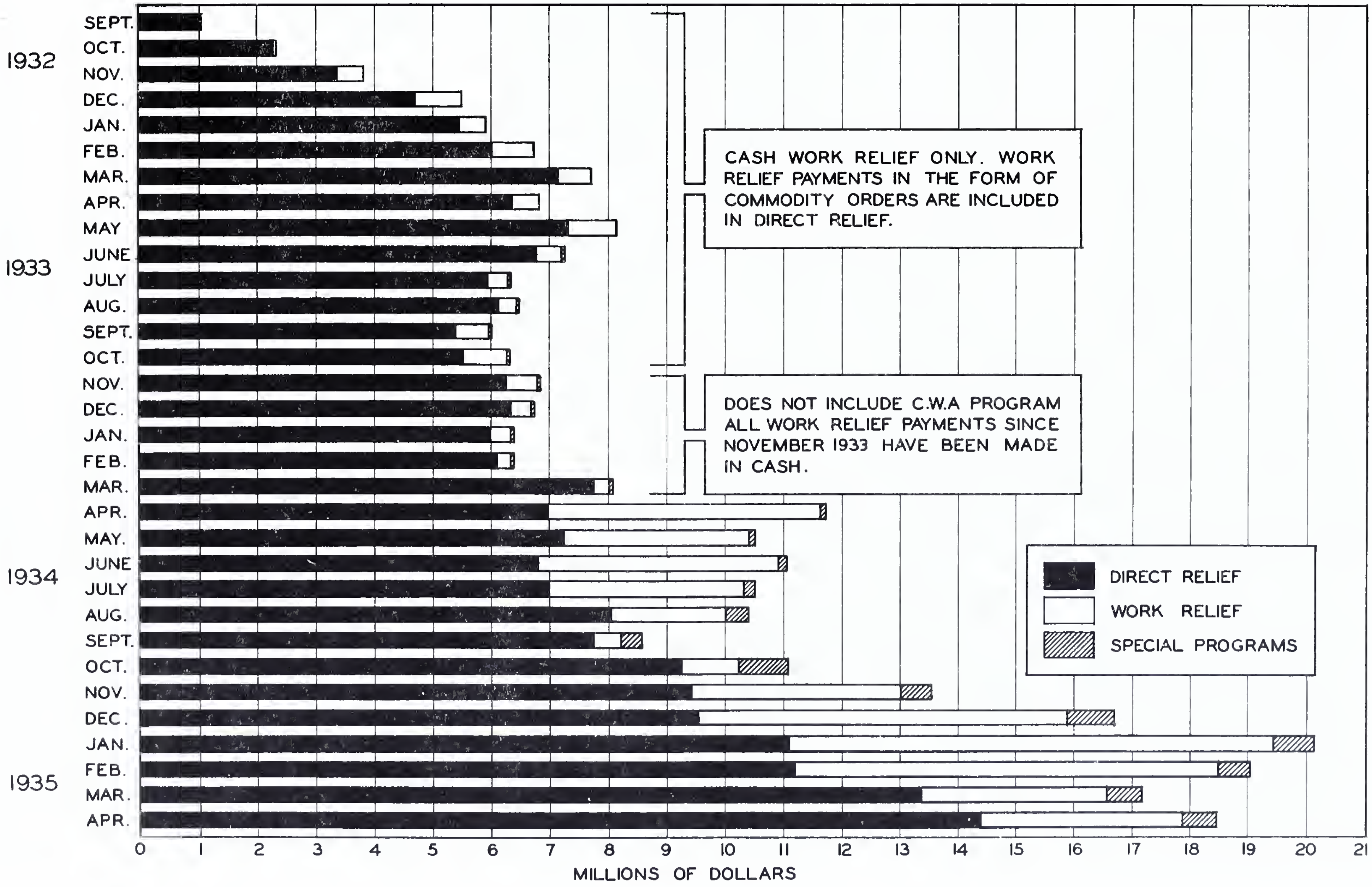
4/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

5/ Does not include $ 1,182,146.35 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration, $ 30,632.99 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $ 2,176.46 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES

## FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF, & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 - APRIL 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART **2**

# DIRECT RELIEF

Reflecting an increase of approximately 25,000 in the average number of direct relief cases, direct relief expenditures increased from $13,377,239.44 in March to $14,413,618.81 in April. The previously mentioned factor of one additional order-writing day in April contributed substantially to the 7.7 per cent rise in the cost of this program.

Cash vs. Orders. Since January direct relief in the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties has been granted in the form of cash, applicable to all needs other than medical care.

What this policy means in terms of saving clerical and accounting labor, quite apart from its proven value to family morale, may be seen in a glance at Table 5. Provision of direct relief in April for an average of 419,753 cases involved the writing, handling and auditing of nearly 4,500,000 orders. Excluding the orders for surplus foods and medical care (issued in all counties) cash grants in Philadelphia and Allegheny required only 28.3 per cent of the remaining 2,777,969 orders in marked contrast to these two counties' 42.3 per cent share of the April case load.

Surplus Food Products. No evaluation of the adequacy of food relief in Pennsylvania can be made without taking into consideration the state-wide distribution of staple food products supplied by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The state's April consignment of such products was the largest since inauguration of the program. More than 1,600,000 orders were issued for approximately 4,850,000 pounds of commodities which both direct and work relief families received in addition to regular aid.

Milk. Fresh milk, except in Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, is furnished as a separate item in relief budgets which must provide for young children.

In April 148,646 monthly orders provided 5,806,154 quarts of milk.

Fuel. Orders for hard and soft coal, in approximately equal amounts, constituted more than four fifths (84 per cent) of the 85,560 fuel orders issued in April. Only one order in ten was for gas, such orders having been granted by the State Emergency Relief Administration since January, 1934, in those cases where other cooking or heating fuels cannot be used. The cost of fuel in April amounted to $ 463,212.74, which was a seasonal drop of $292,904.90 from the March figure, or a decline of approximately 40 per cent.

Shelter. April marked the first anniversary of the initiation of rent relief in Pennsylvania. Started in Allegheny County on an experimental basis in April, 1934, rent payments were authorized for the balance of the state in August. Since that time the program has assumed a vital function in providing some measure of "home security" to families eligible for other forms of relief.

Rent relief orders are now furnished in 65 counties (excluding Philadelphia and Allegheny where needed shelter allowances are included in cash grants). In April orders were issued to 49,895 families at a total cost of $ 293,245.21.

Thrift Gardens. Pennsylvania's Thrift Garden program in 1934 enabled 179,801 families receiving relief to plant gardens and supply themselves with vegetables which had an estimated retail value of $ 4,555,000. A total of $456,000 has been allotted for the program in 1935 and it is estimated that 214,500 gardens will be under cultivation by mid-season. If yields and costs correspond to last year's, the average gardener should raise products worth approximately 15 times the expense of seeds, fertilizer and supervision supplied by the State Relief Administration.

## TABLE 5

## VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF BY ITEMS
## APRIL, 1935

| Relief Item | Number of Orders | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Cash (weekly grants) | 786,864 | - |
| Food | | |
| Food (weekly orders) | 1,083,867 | - |
| Milk (monthly orders) | 148,646 | 5,806,154 quarts |
| Shoes and Clothing | | |
| Shoe and clothing orders | 610,922 | - |
| Shoes repaired | 8,318 | 14,401 pairs |
| Fuel | | |
| Bituminous coal | 35,270 | 35,290 tons |
| Anthracite coal | 36,510 | 35,117 tons |
| Coke | 2,096 | 2,091 tons |
| Gas | 8,539 | - |
| Wood | 478 | 458 cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 2,667 | 25,605 gals. |
| Shelter (monthly orders) | 49,895 | - |
| Water and Light (monthly orders) | 3,897 | - |
| Medical Care* | | |
| Medical orders | 56,507 | - |
| Dental orders | 14,857 | - |
| Cod-liver oil | 8,053 | - |
| Surplus Food Products* | 1,626,745 | 4,850,531 pounds |
| Roast beef | - | 579,587 pounds |
| Mutton | - | 184,066 pounds |
| Veal | - | 65,251 pounds |
| Butter | - | 10,586 pounds |
| Cheese | - | 33,408 pounds |
| Evaporated milk | - | 1,530,931 pounds |
| Rice | - | 278,146 pounds |
| Sugar | - | 19,790 pounds |
| Sauerkraut | - | 424,316 pounds |
| Potatoes | - | 1,724,450 pounds |
| TOTAL | 4,484,131 | |

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

# WORK RELIEF

The downward trend in work relief expenditures during February and March, due to limitation of funds, was reversed in April and the program gradually expanded. During the week ending March 30 only 31,836 persons (including non-relief) were employed on the 1,161 projects which remained active. The week ending April 27 found 48,437 persons (including non-relief) employed, and 1,476 projects on the active list. The increase in number of persons working was 52.1 per cent.

Expenditures for the work program in April amounted to $ 3,476,007.58, a total which was $274,059.23, or 8.6 per cent, more than the $3,201,948.35 expended in March. In line with the Work Division's policy of keeping relief fund disbursements for materials at a minimum, nearly 97 per cent of the aggregate cost was for wages and salaries of workers.

4,669,423 Man Hours. Many people fail to realize how large a part of Pennsylvania's work program is given over to projects of real and lasting value to citizens at large. Table 6 summarizes April projects in terms of the 4,669,423 man hours of labor reported over a four-weeks period.

Approximately 85 per cent of all man hours went toward the construction, improvement and repair of public property. New or improved highways alone accounted for 25 per cent, and such vital enterprises as the construction or improvement of parks, sanitation, flood control and school buildings attest the widespread benefits of the program.

It should be noted that the statistics given in Tables 6 and 7 apply to intervals of one week and four weeks, respectively, and have no direct relation to April work relief expenditures, which represent obligations incurred during the entire calendar month.

## TABLE 6

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING APRIL 27, 1935

| Counties | NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS | NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Production and Distribution of Relief Goods | Health Welfare & Recreation Projects | Arts and Research Projects |
| Adams | 8 | 91 | 77 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Allegheny | 131 | 5,897 | 4,733 | 87 | 163 | 914 |
| Armstrong | 14 | 256 | 236 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Beaver | 38 | 1,021 | 945 | 7 | 16 | 53 |
| Bedford | 6 | 137 | 126 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Berks | 61 | 1,916 | 1,835 | 17 | 14 | 50 |
| Blair | 29 | 1,275 | 1,249 | 0 | 12 | 14 |
| Bradford | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Bucks | 19 | 509 | 462 | 0 | 5 | 42 |
| Butler | 13 | 278 | 268 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Cambria | 44 | 1,662 | 1,524 | 75 | 42 | 21 |
| Cameron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carbon | 18 | 393 | 359 | 0 | 7 | 27 |
| Centre | 19 | 442 | 411 | 13 | 3 | 15 |
| Chester | 11 | 199 | 150 | 0 | 17 | 32 |
| Clarion | 14 | 269 | 262 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Clearfield | 17 | 677 | 669 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Clinton | 9 | 119 | 92 | 0 | 17 | 10 |
| Columbia | 7 | 81 | 73 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Crawford | 16 | 385 | 362 | 0 | 10 | 13 |
| Cumberland | 13 | 297 | 224 | 28 | 2 | 43 |
| Dauphin | 38 | 1,274 | 953 | 127 | 76 | 118 |
| Delaware | 21 | 536 | 395 | 0 | 38 | 103 |
| Elk | 4 | 50 | 43 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Erie | 28 | 1,044 | 993 | 37 | 12 | 2 |
| Fayette | 44 | 1,390 | 1,267 | 24 | 52 | 47 |
| Forest | 3 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Franklin | 14 | 165 | 133 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Fulton | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Greene | 9 | 204 | 201 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Huntingdon | 13 | 356 | 355 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Indiana | 10 | 187 | 166 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 13 | 231 | 221 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Juniata | 11 | 78 | 76 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Lackawanna | 54 | 1,828 | 1,619 | 16 | 41 | 152 |

## TABLE 6 (Continued)

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
## WEEK ENDING APRIL 27, 1935

| | | NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Production and Distribution of Relief Goods | Health Welfare & Recreation Projects | Arts and Research Projects |
| Lancaster | 15 | 362 | 334 | 7 | 12 | 9 |
| Lawrence | 24 | 512 | 438 | 10 | 8 | 56 |
| Lebanon | 9 | 131 | 97 | 0 | 6 | 28 |
| Lehigh | 36 | 1,543 | 1,442 | 35 | 8 | 58 |
| Luzerne | 53 | 2,509 | 2,361 | 66 | 35 | 47 |
| Lycoming | 19 | 395 | 318 | 10 | 7 | 60 |
| McKean | 8 | 79 | 74 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mercer | 17 | 354 | 293 | 0 | 29 | 32 |
| Mifflin | 14 | 229 | 216 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Monroe | 15 | 355 | 321 | 0 | 7 | 27 |
| Montgomery | 23 | 847 | 746 | 0 | 32 | 69 |
| Montour | 2 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Northampton | 42 | 991 | 904 | 0 | 19 | 68 |
| Northumberland | 20 | 299 | 246 | 14 | 28 | 11 |
| Perry | 8 | 121 | 118 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 129 | 5,908 | 4,501 | 174 | 218 | 1,015 |
| Pike | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Potter | 5 | 119 | 112 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Schuylkill | 57 | 2,275 | 2,143 | 21 | 21 | 90 |
| Snyder | 11 | 212 | 207 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Somerset | 35 | 1,360 | 1,336 | 0 | 11 | 13 |
| Sullivan | 3 | 35 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Susquehanna | 8 | 51 | 46 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Tioga | 6 | 86 | 81 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Union | 4 | 90 | 89 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Venango | 32 | 895 | 846 | 10 | 14 | 25 |
| Warren | 4 | 129 | 123 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Washington | 47 | 1,127 | 1,089 | 12 | 26 | 0 |
| Wayne | 5 | 66 | 63 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Westmoreland | 36 | 1,047 | 906 | 14 | 127 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 49 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| York | 10 | 2,282 | 2,237 | 14 | 21 | 10 |
| State-Wide | 13 | 687 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 661 |
| Totals | 1,476 | 48,437 | 42,284 | 834 | 1,301 | 4,018 |

## TABLE 7

## NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
## APRIL 1, 1935 THROUGH APRIL 27, 1935

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS | | |
| New Construction | | |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 734,537 | 15.7 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 593,345 | 12.7 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 379,424 | 8.1 |
| Recreational Facilities | 372,935 | 8.0 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 128,886 | 2.8 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 76,385 | 1.6 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 14,280 | 0.3 |
| Total New Construction | 2,299,792 | 49.2 |
| Repair and Reconstruction | | |
| Roads, Streets, etc. | 440,271 | 9.4 |
| Public Buildings, Schools, etc. | 414,561 | 8.9 |
| Recreational Facilities | 65,402 | 1.4 |
| Waterways, Flood Control | 59,723 | 1.3 |
| Governmental Owned Public Utilities | 49,261 | 1.1 |
| Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation | 33,567 | 0.7 |
| Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles | 10,367 | 0.2 |
| Total Repair and Reconstruction | 1,073,152 | 23.0 |
| Landscaping and Grading | | |
| Parks | 307,455 | 6.6 |
| Landscaping | 116,681 | 2.5 |
| Airports | 30,524 | 0.7 |
| Tree Planting | 18,984 | 0.4 |
| All Others | 20,448 | 0.4 |
| Total Landscaping and Grading | 494,092 | 10.6 |
| Eradication and Control Projects | | |
| Pests and Disease Bearers | 61,131 | 1.3 |
| Conservation Projects | | |
| Fish and Game | 12,095 | 0.3 |
| All Other Public Property Projects | 38,702 | 0.8 |
| Total Public Property Projects | 3,978,964 | 85.2 |

## TABLE 7 (Continued)

## NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL 1, 1935 THROUGH APRIL 27, 1935

| Type of Work | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS | | |
| Research and Special Surveys | 223,168 | 4.8 |
| Records and Clerical Work | 151,352 | 3.2 |
| Music | 21,366 | 0.5 |
| Library and Museum | 4,849 | 0.1 |
| All Other | 17,161 | 0.4 |
| Total Arts and Research Projects | 417,896 | 9.0 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION | | |
| Employment Offices | 116,622 | 2.5 |
| Health Campaigns | 11,703 | 0.2 |
| Nutrition | 5,357 | 0.1 |
| All Others | 31,086 | 0.7 |
| Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation | 164,768 | 3.5 |
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED | | |
| Clothing - Sewing Garments, etc. | 39,517 | 0.8 |
| Household Goods | 31,512 | 0.7 |
| Food and Garden Products | 27,501 | 0.6 |
| Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed | 98,530 | 2.1 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total | 8,213 | 0.2 |
| PLANNING PROJECTS - Total | 1,052 | * |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 4,669,423 | 100.0 |

* Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Homeless and Transients. Approximately four out of five of the transients aided in Pennsylvania during recent months have been non-family persons traveling "on their own". In April, of the 32,461 who received relief during the month, 28,185, or nearly 87 per cent, fell in this category.

As shown in Table 8, the total number of transients in April was 3,668, or 10.2 per cent, less than the number in March. The accompanying drop in transient program expenditures amounted to $25,764.06, or 12.7 per cent.

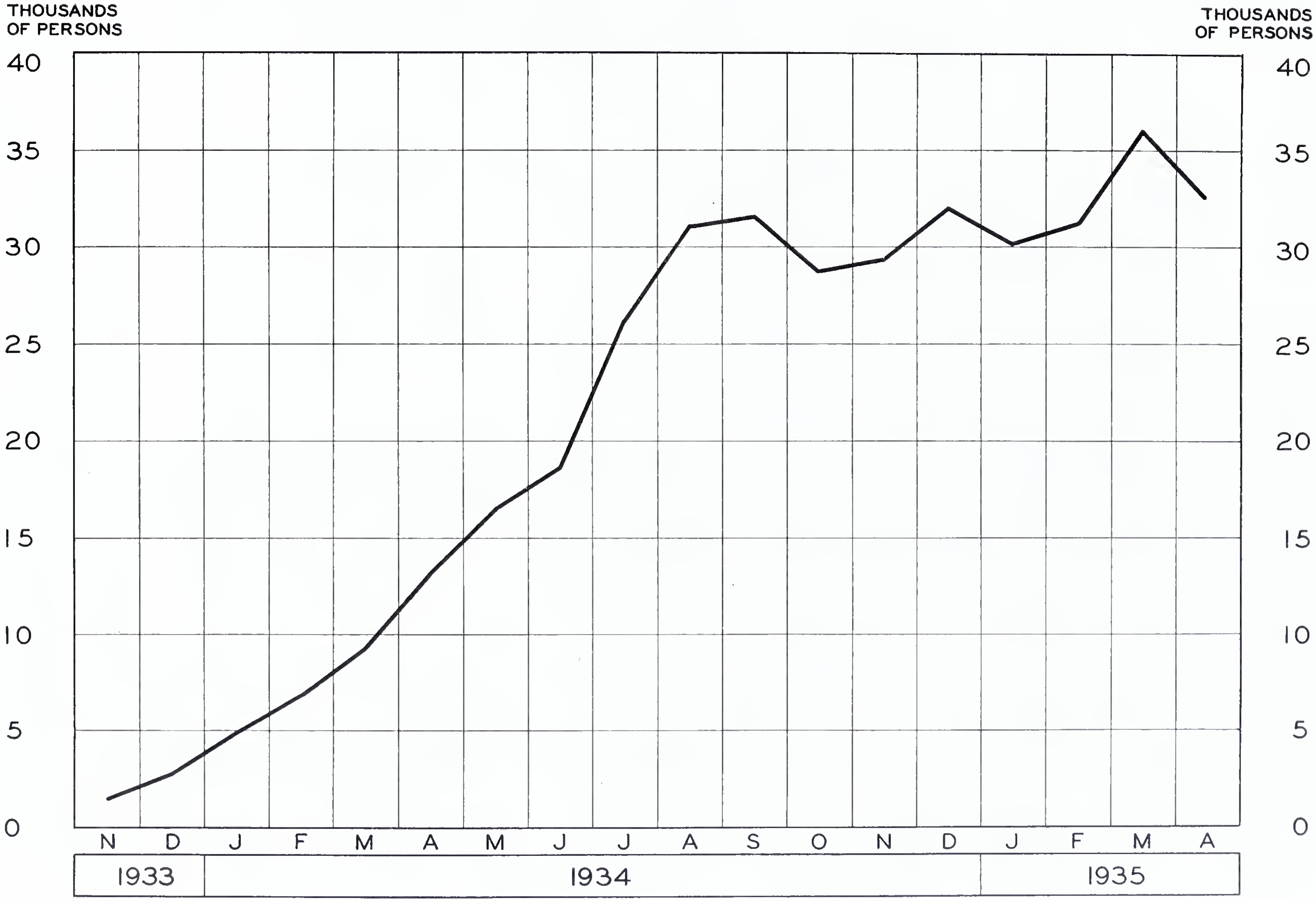
TABLE 8

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID AND COST OF PROGRAM
APRIL AND MARCH, 1935

| Items | April | March |
|---|---|---|
| Number at Mid-monthly Census | | |
| Cases - total | 11,061 | 13,141 |
| Family | 819 | 1,006 |
| Non-family | 10,242 | 12,135 |
| Persons - total | 13,166 | 15,571 |
| Family | 2,924 | 3,436 |
| Non-family | 10,242 | 12,135 |
| Number During Month | | |
| Cases - total | 29,412 | 32,582 |
| Family | 1,227 | 1,413 |
| Non-family | 28,185 | 31,169 |
| Persons - total | 32,461 | 36,129 |
| Family | 4,276 | 4,960 |
| Non-family | 28,185 | 31,169 |
| Expenditures | | |
| Total | $ 202,029.91 | $ 227,793.97 |
| Relief in kind | 160,114.90 | 189,245.12 |
| Relief in cash | 19,512.50 | 16,538.91 |
| Plant and equipment | 22,402.51 | 22,009.94 |

# NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

NOVEMBER 1933 - APRIL 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 3

Last month's Bulletin presented statistics showing the geographical sources of Pennsylvania's transient population as revealed by the nationwide, quarterly transient census of March 30, 1935.

This month Table 9 and Chart 4, based on the same census, indicate the distribution of transient and homeless Pennsylvanians throughout the United States. It will be noted that only Vermont, with no transient program, is missing from the list of other states, which reported from 6 to 2,724 residents of Pennsylvania stopping within their borders.

Of nearly twenty thousand Pennsylvanians enumerated, roughly one third, or 7,323, were registered at transient centers in this state, indicating that they had become homeless or migratory without, in the majority of cases, traveling great distances from the communities in which they formerly lived.

Border states reported the next largest number -- 6,744 -- with New York, Ohio and New Jersey accounting for all but 864 of this total. Since these states, like Pennsylvania, are thickly populated and largely industrial, it is inevitable that many unemployed workers should be drawn to them in quest of jobs.

In the Southern group, Virginia and the District of Columbia, probably due in large measure to their proximity, had more than 40 per cent of the 2,519 transient Pennsylvanians reported, with Florida and Texas next in order.

Illinois, in the Middle West, and California, in the Pacific group of states, both attracted proportionately large numbers from this state, Chicago and the "Coast" being traditional destination points for old-time as well as depression migrants.

As stated in the March Bulletin, the quarterly census revealed the number of Pennsylvanians transient in other states to be 1,486 more than the number of out-of-state transients in Pennsylvania. A comparison of Pennsylvania with each of the geographical sections indicates that this situation existed in all areas except New England, where only one Pennsylvanian was reported for each three New Englanders in Pennsylvania.

### TABLE 9

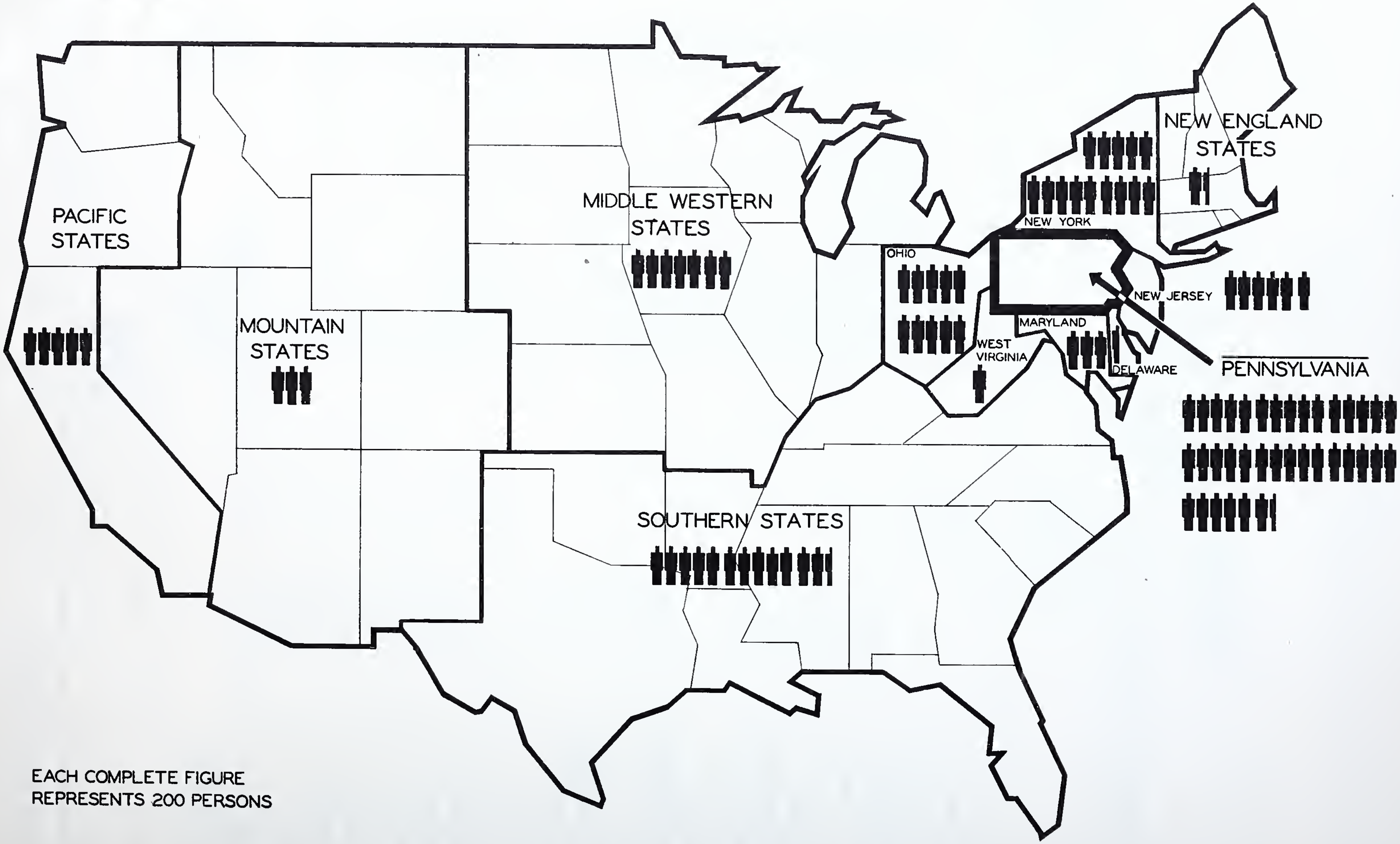
### DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES, OF TRANSIENTS CLAIMING RESIDENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA MARCH 30, 1935

| State | Number of Individuals | | State | Number of Individuals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | | 7,323 | Southern | | 2,519 |
| | | | Virginia | 678 | |
| Border States | | 6,774 | North Carolina | 65 | |
| New York | 2,724 | | South Carolina | 89 | |
| New Jersey | 1,192 | | Florida | 309 | |
| Ohio | 1,994 | | District of Columbia | 389 | |
| Maryland | 608 | | Georgia | 114 | |
| West Virginia | 151 | | Texas | 287 | |
| Delaware | 105 | | Kentucky | 83 | |
| | | | Alabama | 88 | |
| New England | | 288 | Tennessee | 85 | |
| Massachusetts | 124 | | Louisiana | 192 | |
| Connecticut | 87 | | Oklahoma | 66 | |
| Maine | 27 | | Arkansas | 47 | |
| Rhode Island | 30 | | Mississippi | 27 | |
| New Hampshire | 20 | | | | |
| Vermont | * | | Mountain | | 555 |
| | | | Colorado | 101 | |
| Middle West | | 1,453 | Montana | 35 | |
| Illinois | 532 | | Wyoming | 32 | |
| Michigan | 199 | | Arizona | 195 | |
| Missouri | 158 | | Utah | 29 | |
| Wisconsin | 95 | | Idaho | 8 | |
| Indiana | 174 | | Nevada | 52 | |
| Minnesota | 95 | | New Mexico | 103 | |
| Iowa | 55 | | | | |
| Nebraska | 53 | | Pacific | | 1,018 |
| Kansas | 73 | | California | 864 | |
| North Dakota | 13 | | Washington | 106 | |
| South Dakota | 6 | | Oregon | 48 | |
| | | | TOTAL | | 19,930 |

* No transient program.

# DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSIENT PENNSYLVANIANS

MARCH 30, 1935


PACIFIC STATES
MOUNTAIN STATES
MIDDLE WESTERN STATES
SOUTHERN STATES
NEW ENGLAND STATES
NEW YORK
OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA

EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 200 PERSONS

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 4

**College Student Aid.** Very little change occurred between March and April in the program of financial assistance to college students. Part-time employment, in the fields of activity listed in Table 10, provided 6,313 students with a total of $ 87,581.72 to aid in meeting their expenses.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL, 1935

| Types of Projects | Number of Students |
|---|---|
| **Intra-mural - College Projects** | |
| Clerical and office | 2,039 |
| Research assistance | 977 |
| Laboratory assistance | 807 |
| Library and museum | 666 |
| Maintenance | 298 |
| Reading and grading papers | 221 |
| Landscaping | 212 |
| Construction | 131 |
| Statistical | 109 |
| Publication | 102 |
| All other | 349 |
| Total | 5,911 |
| **Extra-mural - Community Projects** | |
| Recreation | 119 |
| Education | 114 |
| Health and welfare | 62 |
| All other | 107 |
| Total | 402 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,313 |

Emergency Education. Summary statistics on the April Emergency Education Program are presented in Table 11.. A decrease of 318 in the number of persons employed in general adult education work was largely responsible for an 11.3 per cent drop in expenditures between March and April. March emergency education expenditures totaled $229,966.41 and provided employment for 3,078 teachers, with an aggregate of 240,441 pupils.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS AIDED UNDER EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM, WITH EXPENDITURES, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL, 1935

| Type of Project | Persons Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Adult Education | 1,363 | 118,119 | $ 103,152.71 |
| Nursery Schools | 167 | 1,945 | 14,195.57 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | 116 | 229 | 8,840.85 |
| Vocational Training | 96 | 6,299 | 8,314.29 |
| Parent Education | 91 | 5,858 | 7,403.23 |
| Literacy Classes | 81 | 10,499 | 6,143.65 |
| Workers' Education | 34 | 5,014 | 2,921.95 |
| All Other | 686 | 71,853 | 52,976.54 |
| Total | 2,634 | 219,816 | $ 203,948.79 |

# COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

Anthracite Rise. Although there was a slight increase between March and April in the average number of persons receiving relief throughout the state, this increase did not reflect local trends in a majority of Pennsylvania counties.

On the contrary, county relief statistics for April (Table 12) when contrasted with corresponding figures for March, reveal:

> Decreases in the average number of persons receiving relief in 49 of the 67 counties.
>
> Continued decreases in all but one of the 25 counties which had reported decreases in March.
>
> Decreases in 21 counties for the first time since November, 1934.
>
> Large increases in the average number of persons receiving relief in the five "anthracite coal" counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill.

The aggregate increase in the relief population of the above named counties was more than 40,000 and reflected a decline in coal mining employment which had become unusually severe in March. As shown in Table 12 and Chart 5, each of the five anthracite counties had from 23 to 25 per cent of its population (census of 1930) dependent on relief in April. The following tabulation indicates the relative relief loads and percentage increases for these counties in April as compared with March.

| County | Average Number of Persons Receiving Relief | | Percentage Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | April | March | |
| Carbon | 14,828 | 8,810 | 68.3 |
| Lackawanna | 74,236 | 63,275 | 17.3 |
| Luzerne | 108,562 | 93,132 | 16.6 |
| Northumberland | 32,094 | 29,995 | 7.0 |
| Schuylkill | 59,787 | 50,866 | 17.5 |

## TABLE 12

## CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES APRIL, 1935

| Counties | Average Number During Month |  | Per Cent of Population | Expenditures |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Cases | Persons |  | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Adams | 804 | 4,193 | 11.3 | $ 18,819.01 | $ 5,388.63 |
| Allegheny | 83,224 | 283,456 | 20.6 | 2,876,991.56 | 595,376.26 |
| Armstrong | 2,788 | 11,443 | 14.4 | 72,737.42 | 17,645.58 |
| Beaver | 6,494 | 22,778 | 15.3 | 160,252.29 | 54,195.96 |
| Bedford | 2,306 | 9,811 | 26.3 | 53,038.96 | 13,423.84 |
| Berks | 6,887 | 25,432 | 11.0 | 201,461.04 | 99,547.74 |
| Blair | 5,069 | 21,091 | 15.1 | 110,141.01 | 82,868.18 |
| Bradford | 1,261 | 5,334 | 10.9 | 31,668.45 | 1,240.60 |
| Bucks | 2,189 | 9,638 | 10.0 | 69,331.50 | 26,384.33 |
| Butler | 3,274 | 14,217 | 17.7 | 90,093.61 | 17,044.83 |
| Cambria | 7,652 | 30,405 | 15.0 | 221,623.85 | 122,037.65 |
| Cameron | 158 | 642 | 12.1 | 4,060.36 | 1.40 |
| Carbon | 3,175 | 14,828 | 23.4 | 100,033.03 | 27,180.42 |
| Centre | 2,265 | 10,012 | 21.6 | 65,265.10 | 23,290.19 |
| Chester | 3,062 | 13,616 | 10.8 | 82,755.81 | 17,737.11 |
| Clarion | 1,275 | 5,250 | 15.2 | 31,257.91 | 13,374.73 |
| Clearfield | 6,182 | 27,510 | 31.7 | 197,972.06 | 36,524.17 |
| Clinton | 1,565 | 6,564 | 20.3 | 51,842.71 | 7,301.66 |
| Columbia | 3,272 | 16,099 | 33.0 | 117,296.76 | 8,903.08 |
| Crawford | 2,289 | 9,371 | 14.9 | 43,815.38 | 20,593.09 |
| Cumberland | 2,323 | 9,922 | 14.5 | 52,912.45 | 24,806.46 |
| Dauphin | 6,740 | 26,205 | 15.9 | 170,801.11 | 148,982.46 |
| Delaware | 6,916 | 27,682 | 9.9 | 225,320.47 | 44,987.51 |
| Elk | 1,001 | 4,167 | 12.5 | 26,191.16 | 4,068.77 |
| Erie | 8,079 | 31,063 | 17.7 | 218,934.29 | 66,776.03 |
| Fayette | 13,498 | 53,271 | 26.8 | 419,635.11 | 102,306.94 |
| Forest | 230 | 1,018 | 19.7 | 5,314.16 | 1,850.22 |
| Franklin | 2,287 | 10,129 | 15.6 | 50,365.72 | 15,219.57 |
| Fulton | 523 | 2,436 | 26.4 | 9,329.90 | 943.74 |
| Greene | 2,210 | 9,408 | 22.5 | 57,402.37 | 16,792.10 |
| Huntingdon | 2,236 | 8,618 | 22.1 | 55,247.43 | 19,090.87 |
| Indiana | 3,248 | 14,548 | 19.3 | 93,426.76 | 14,143.10 |
| Jefferson | 2,499 | 10,901 | 20.9 | 68,762.27 | 14,210.87 |
| Juniata | 676 | 3,156 | 22.0 | 17,091.29 | 4,407.40 |
| Lackawanna | 17,598 | 74,236 | 23.9 | 549,539.74 | 112,824.34 |

## TABLE 12 (Continued)

## CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES APRIL, 1935

| | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent of Population | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | Cases | Persons | | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Lancaster | 6,535 | 24,123 | 12.3 | $ 150,784.50 | $ 28,975.18 |
| Lawrence | 6,011 | 23,055 | 23.7 | 191,915.52 | 39,372.16 |
| Lebanon | 1,794 | 7,437 | 11.1 | 57,117.81 | 9,672.41 |
| Lehigh | 7,560 | 28,441 | 16.5 | 204,176.84 | 93,867.41 |
| Luzerne | 25,270 | 108,562 | 24.4 | 909,378.11 | 150,613.01 |
| Lycoming | 4,789 | 18,545 | 19.9 | 157,087.86 | 26,282.85 |
| McKean | 1,575 | 6,419 | 11.6 | 40,444.61 | 7,554.39 |
| Mercer | 4,570 | 17,975 | 18.1 | 136,406.87 | 29,843.39 |
| Mifflin | 1,489 | 6,581 | 16.3 | 45,637.63 | 16,656.75 |
| Monroe | 1,229 | 5,171 | 18.3 | 25,990.17 | 25,460.02 |
| Montgomery | 5,965 | 25,467 | 9.6 | 181,293.17 | 67,801.17 |
| Montour | 867 | 4,167 | 28.7 | 29,622.98 | 1,969.95 |
| Northampton | 8,005 | 32,300 | 19.1 | 232,927.66 | 70,452.93 |
| Northumberland | 7,092 | 32,094 | 25.0 | 256,858.88 | 22,661.77 |
| Perry | 767 | 3,594 | 16.5 | 22,408.63 | 5,168.47 |
| Philadelphia | 105,694 | 342,270 | 17.5 | 3,694,951.39 | 498,948.16 |
| Pike | 193 | 811 | 10.8 | 5,838.97 | 1,105.14 |
| Potter | 974 | 3,807 | 21.8 | 21,935.40 | 8,922.90 |
| Schuylkill | 14,783 | 59,787 | 25.4 | 403,658.75 | 146,959.77 |
| Snyder | 1,033 | 5,206 | 27.6 | 31,261.37 | 10,461.29 |
| Somerset | 4,087 | 16,993 | 21.0 | 88,602.03 | 77,669.31 |
| Sullivan | 271 | 1,275 | 17.0 | 6,345.07 | 1,261.15 |
| Susquehanna | 1,439 | 5,958 | 17.6 | 40,774.62 | 2,267.82 |
| Tioga | 935 | 3,926 | 12.3 | 21,628.94 | 5,461.84 |
| Union | 827 | 3,915 | 22.4 | 23,936.00 | 5,003.64 |
| Venango | 3,616 | 14,585 | 23.1 | 83,048.51 | 60,442.40 |
| Warren | 1,746 | 7,246 | 17.5 | 47,526.28 | 9,261.64 |
| Washington | 7,087 | 28,687 | 14.0 | 179,054.49 | 77,530.55 |
| Wayne | 930 | 4,191 | 14.7 | 29,080.67 | 4,233.61 |
| Westmoreland | 11,373 | 45,618 | 15.5 | 367,084.38 | 59,506.42 |
| Wyoming | 724 | 2,973 | 19.2 | 20,700.73 | 2,888.67 |
| York | 4,636 | 18,678 | 11.2 | 72,129.20 | 126,261.58 |
| State-Wide | - | - | - | 13,278.72 | - |
| Totals | 459,121 | 1,738,307 | 18.0 | $ 14,413,618.81 | $ 3,476,007.58 |

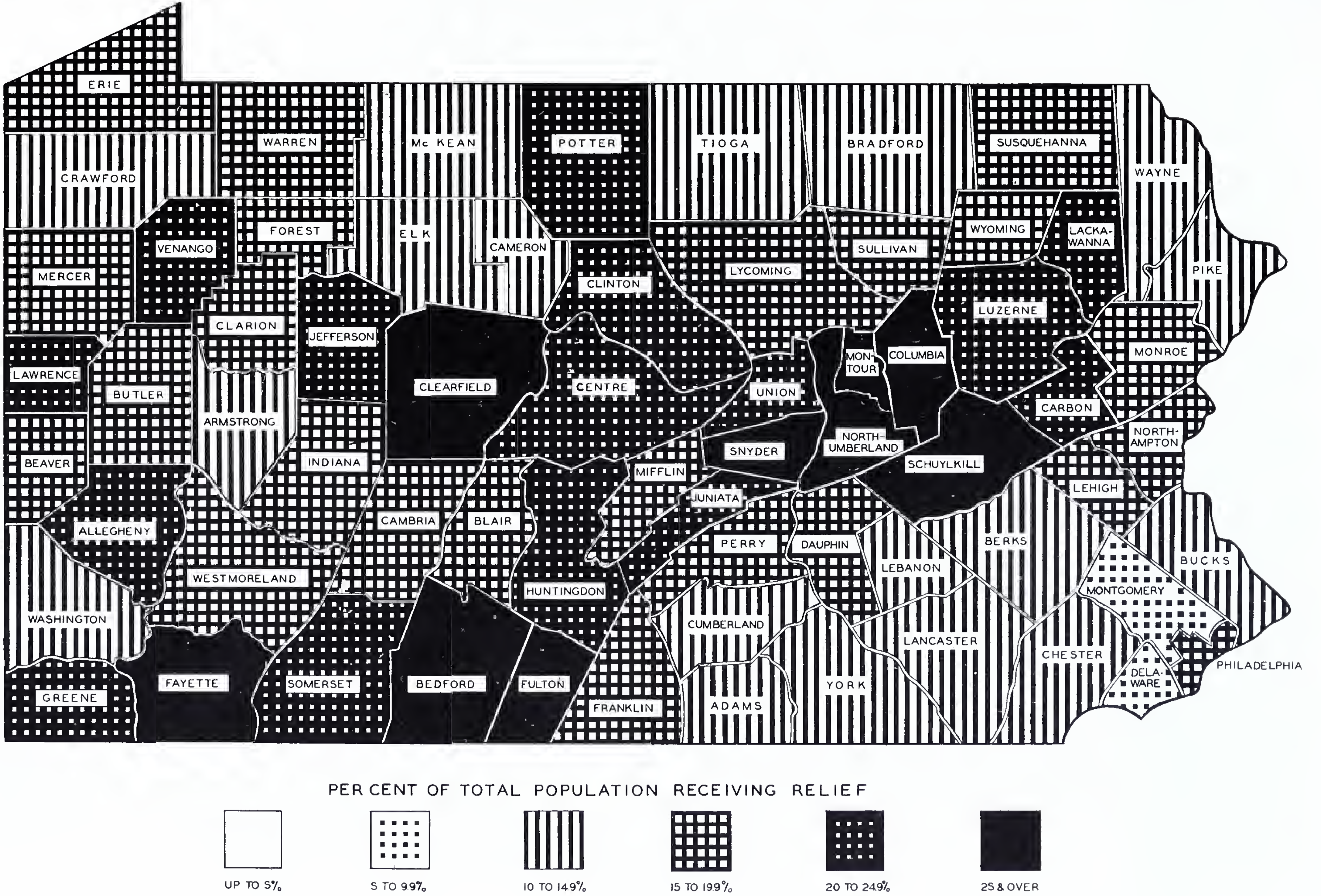
## TABLE 13

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
## APRIL, 1935

| County Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures Including Administration | Area Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures Including Administration |
|---|---:|---|---:|
| Allegheny | $ 3,713,505.79 | Area No. 1 | $ 546,642.26 |
| Beaver | 233,262.39 | Area No. 2 | 293,716.95 |
| Bedford | 73,430.96 | Area No. 3 | 98,996.78 |
| Berks | 323,410.88 | Area No. 4 | 197,356.20 |
| Blair | 207,260.39 | Area No. 5 | 119,195.46 |
| Cambria | 366,866.76 | Area No. 6 | 780,412.81 |
| Chester | 110,793.98 | Area No. 7 | 350,047.26 |
| Delaware | 290,530.20 | Area No. 8 | 216,612.65 |
| Fayette | 564,270.04 | Area No. 9 | 155,615.03 |
| Lackawanna | 701,376.27 | Area No. 10 | 545,884.75 |
| Lancaster | 197,158.79 | Area No. 11 | 311,436.87 |
| Luzerne | 1,116,183.63 | Area No. 12 | 357,771.43 |
| Philadelphia | 4,402,571.96 | Area No. 13 | 378,483.71 |
| Potter | 34,064.98 | Area No. 14 | 176,279.25 |
| Schuylkill | 583,622.55 | Area No. 15 | 445,025.27 |
| Somerset | 182,101.55 | Area No. 16 | 374,828.29 |
| Westmoreland | 463,561.53 | | |
| York | 211,452.56 | State-Wide | 906,824.90 |
| TOTAL | | | $ 20,030,555.08 |

# PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

APRIL - 1935


ERIE
CRAWFORD
WARREN
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
MON-TOUR
COLUMBIA
CARBON
NORTH-AMPTON
ARMSTRONG
BEAVER
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
DELA-WARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
UP TO 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART **5**

MISS ELEANOR WELLS, CATALOGUER,
119 EDUCATION BLDG.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

# ENNSYLVANIA

# ONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

PROPERTY
PENNA. STATE

ATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
ISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

4.41m

MAY 1935
VOLUME I NUMBER 9

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# REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Recession. With 15,867 more cases closed than opened, the month of May found Pennsylvania's relief population at a level below that of any of the three preceding months.

Following the spring peak of 1,738,307 reached in April, the average number of persons dependent on relief receded in May to 1,691,316 -- a number equal to 17.6 per cent of the general population (1930).

Fifty-two of the 67 counties reported decreased case loads during the month. The majority of those reporting increases were located in the coal mining areas of the state,where the percentage of the population receiving relief has been above the state average throughout the winter and spring. A slight improvement in the anthracite region was notable, however, in contrast to increased numbers of relief dependents in the bituminous coal counties.

To provide direct and work relief for resident cases and to carry on special activities such as transient relief, college student aid and emergency education, the Relief Administration expended in May a total of $19,610,305.53. This was a decrease of $420,249.55, or 2.1 per cent, from the April expenditure of $20,030,555.08.

Unemployment. May reports from the State Employment Offices and the National Reemployment Service reveal a total of 1,085,853 unemployed residents of Pennsylvania (including relief clients) registered for employment. Compared with the April total, this represents an increase of 4.4 per cent, or 45,982 registrants, a large number of whom were doubtless responding to the ruling that recipients of relief must be registered to qualify for jobs in the new Federal Works Program. Active applications and placements reported for May and April, 1935, were as follows:

| | May | April |
|---|---|---|
| Active applications during month | 1,085,853 | 1,039,871 |
| Placements during month | 29,848 | 42,409 |
| On work relief projects | 17,297 | 32,215 |
| On PWA projects | 6,995 | 4,342 |
| In private industry | 5,556 | 5,852 |

The drop in total placements during May (29.6 per cent) was caused almost entirely by a decline of nearly 15,000 in the number of work relief placements. A decided increase, amounting to more than 60 per cent of the April total, occurred in May PWA placements. The number of applicants placed in private industry, on the other hand, showed a slight drop.

# CASE LOAD

Trend of Relief. The downward curve in weekly case loads, which became evident after the middle of April, continued without interruption in May. Between the beginning and the end of the month the total number of relief cases declined from 457,115 to 441,248 -- a drop of 15,867 cases, or 3.5 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the number of persons receiving relief was approximately 60,000.

In comparison with April (see Tables 1 and 2) the trend of relief in May showed:

> An average of 1,691,316 persons on the relief rolls, which was a decrease of 46,991, or 2.7 per cent.
>
> An average of 447,125 direct and work relief cases, which was a decrease of 11,996, or 2.6 per cent.
>
> An increase of 16,838, or 31.6 per cent, in the number of relief applications during the month.
>
> An increase of 6,652, or 15.7 per cent, in the number of cases opened during the month.
>
> A much larger increase -- 21,012, or 47.8 per cent-- in the number of cases closed during the month.

The decreases in the average numbers of relief recipients and relief cases were seasonal in character. On the other hand, the increases noted above were due primarily to the existence of 5 weeks* ending in May and only 4 in April. Thus, although there were 16,838 more relief applications in May than in April, the difference between the weekly average number of applications in the two months was only 705. The following tabulation, covering the last three items in Table 2, shows the comparative changes between April and May in terms

---

* Since case statistics are compiled weekly, the totals for a given month are based on the "relief weeks" (Monday to Friday, inclusive) ending within that month.

## TABLE 1

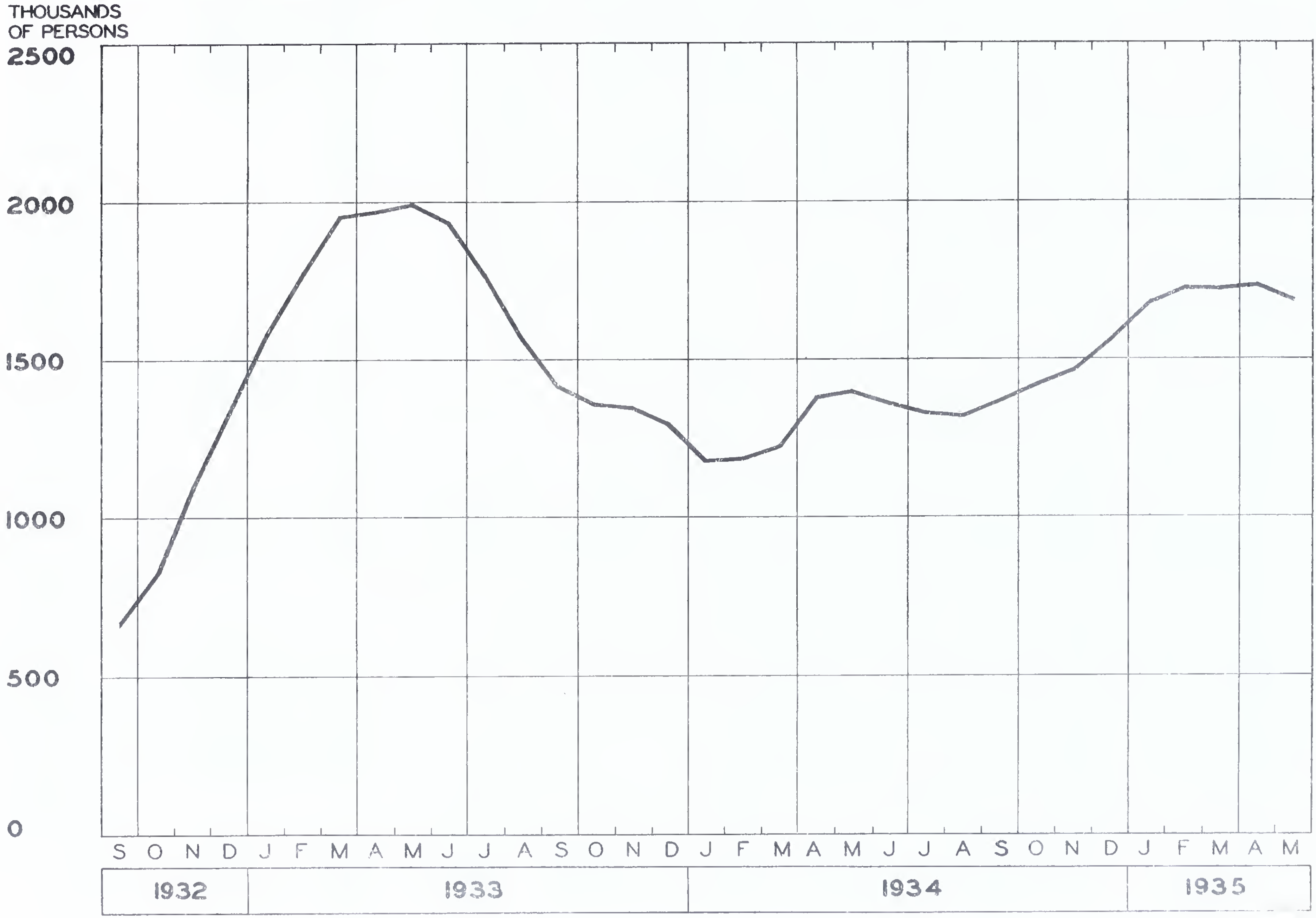
### AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF, BY MONTHS SEPTEMBER, 1932 - MAY, 1935

| Month and Year | Average Number During Month | | Average No. of Persons Per Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | |
| September, 1932 | 146,959 | 676,011 | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780* | 1,352,638* | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615* | 1,298,558* | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136* | 1,183,240* | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500* | 1,191,449* | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566* | 1,230,595* | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 3.9 |
| February | 450,859 | 1,728,286 | 3.8 |
| March | 455,343 | 1,727,192 | 3.8 |
| April | 459,121 | 1,738,307 | 3.8 |
| May | 447,125 | 1,691,316 | 3.8 |

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

**SEPTEMBER 1932 – MAY 1935**



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 1

of weekly averages rather than monthly totals.

| | May | April | Percentage Change April to May |
|---|---|---|---|
| Applications - weekly average | 14,019 | 13,314 | 5.3 |
| Cases opened - weekly average | 9,818 | 10,610 | - 7.5 |
| Cases closed - weekly average | 12,991 | 10,987 | 18.2 |

Direct and Work Relief. Depending upon the availability of suitable projects and the circumstances in individual cases, relief households receive either direct or work relief to cover the needs established by a test of "budgetary deficiency". In May, approximately one relief case in ten contributed some form of labor in return for the aid given. The remaining nine cases received direct relief in the form of cash or store orders sufficient to take care of all or part of their relief needs.

The average number of work relief cases during the month was 45,378 -- an increase of 6,010, or 15.3 per cent, over the April average. At the same time the average number of direct relief cases decreased 18,006, or 4.3 per cent, the May average being 401,747.

The weekly reduction in both work relief and direct relief programs is indicated by the case load figures below:

| Case load | Work Relief* | Direct Relief |
|---|---|---|
| First week | 47,265 | 406,167 |
| Second week | 47,119 | 403,170 |
| Third week | 46,546 | 400,651 |
| Fourth week | 43,752 | 399,709 |
| Fifth week | 42,211 | 399,037 |

---

* Work relief case loads include all assignments to work projects and do not coincide with numbers of persons actually working in a given week.

## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## MAY AND APRIL, 1935

| Item | May 1935 | April 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| Cases at beginning of month - total | 457,115 | 458,623 |
| Direct relief | 411,883 | 428,743 |
| Work relief | 45,232 | 29,880 |
| Cases at end of month - total | 441,248 | 457,115 |
| Direct relief | 399,037 | 411,883 |
| Work relief | 42,211 | 45,232 |
| Average cases during month - total | 447,125 | 459,121 |
| Direct relief | 401,747 | 419,753 |
| Work relief | 45,378 | 39,368 |
| Different cases during month - total | 492,274* | 490,580* |
| Direct relief | 458,328 | 464,228 |
| Work relief | 59,454 | 56,191 |
| Applications for relief - total | 70,093 | 53,255 |
| From new cases | 25,404 | 22,823 |
| From former relief cases | 44,689 | 30,432 |
| Cases opened - total | 49,090 | 42,438 |
| New cases | 17,015 | 17,690 |
| Former relief cases | 32,075 | 24,748 |
| Cases closed - total | 64,957 | 43,946 |
| Direct relief | 60,608 | 40,577 |
| Work relief | 4,349 | 3,369 |

---

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

Turnover. The rate of turnover* in relief cases during May was 25.5 per cent -- in contrast to the April rate of 18.8 per cent -- and was the largest since September, 1934. The sharp acceleration was due primarily to the greatly increased number of cases closed, either voluntarily by relief recipients finding employment, or by the local relief administrations after careful investigation.

Table 3 shows the tremendous volume of investigating work undertaken by staff members of the various county and area administrations during the past thirteen months. During the year ending May, 1935, more than 3,400,000 reinvestigations were made by means of home visits to families receiving relief. In addition, during the same period, approximately 820,000 relief applications were investigated, with the resulting rejection of 205,000 as ineligible.

Of the 66,221 applications investigated in May of this year, 17,131 (approximately 26 per cent) were subsequently rejected on the basis of ineligibility. The remaining 49,090 were accepted as new and reopened cases (see Table 2). In April 13,355, or 24 per cent, of the 55,793 applications investigated were rejected and 42,438 were accepted.

More than 90 per cent of the 457,115 cases on the relief rolls at the beginning of May were reinvestigated by home visits during the month. As shown in Table 3, the total number of home visits in May (418,826) was the largest recorded over the thirteen months period since May, 1934.

---

* New and reopened cases plus cases closed, divided by the average number of cases during the month.

## TABLE 3

## TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD
## MAY, 1934 - MAY, 1935

| Month | Number of Cases at Beginning of Month | Number of Cases |  | Number of Relief Applications |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Reinvestigated | Closed | Investigated | Rejected | Accepted |
| May, 1934 | 348,943 | 227,262 | 71,077 | 88,184 | 17,073 | 71,111 |
| June | 348,977 | 219,687 | 55,463 | 60,044 | 14,800 | 45,244 |
| July | 338,758 | 213,131 | 46,039 | 59,437 | 17,587 | 41,850 |
| August | 334,569 | 241,086 | 66,046 | 86,112 | 22,610 | 63,502 |
| September | 332,025 | 240,893 | 36,057 | 78,917 | 23,286 | 55,631 |
| October | 351,599 | 276,802 | 31,250 | 63,348 | 18,079 | 45,269 |
| November | 365,618 | 256,411 | 32,525 | 66,070 | 19,281 | 46,789 |
| December | 379,882 | 261,167 | 31,124 | 86,388 | 18,179 | 68,209 |
| January, 1935 | 416,967 | 262,915 | 27,639 | 68,563 | 15,222 | 53,341 |
| February | 442,669 | 286,870 | 40,160 | 60,990 | 11,304 | 49,686 |
| March | 452,195 | 376,310 | 45,608 | 67,375 | 15,339 | 52,036 |
| April | 458,623 | 359,270 | 43,946 | 55,793 | 13,355 | 42,438 |
| May | 457,115 | 418,826 | 64,957 | 66,221 | 17,131 | 49,090 |

# EXPENDITURES

Seasonal Decline. Total expenditures from State and Federal funds for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania during May amounted to $19,610,305.53 (Table 4). This amount represents expenditures over a 23 day period as compared with $20,030,555.08 expended in the 22 days in April. The net decrease from April to May amounted to $420,249,55, or 2.1 per cent. If, however, these two months had consisted of an equal number of days, the decrease would have amounted to approximately 7 per cent. The larger part of the May decrease was due to a seasonal decline in the amount expended for fuel, clothing, and garden supplies. Another important factor, however, was the 4.3 per cent reduction in direct relief case load.

Types of Expenditures. Chart 2 traces the expenditures for direct relief, work relief,and special programs over the 33 month period beginning September, 1932. Expenditures for each of these programs in May,when contrasted with expenditures in April, shows:

Direct relief. A decrease of $838,951.73, or 5.8 per cent.

Work relief. An increase of $105,866.46, or 3.0 per cent.

Special programs. An increase of $133,300.75, or 23.6 per cent.

The 3.0 per cent increase in expenditures for work relief was primarily the result of the extra work day during the month of May. Factors contributing to the increase in expenditures for special programs were the expansion of the rural rehabilitation program,increased allowances for unemployed veterans, and an increase in the number of transients cared for during the month.

## TABLE 4

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
## MAY, 1935

| Items | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Total 1/ | $ 19,610,305.53 | 100.0 |
| Direct Relief - Total | 13,574,667.08 | 69.2 |
| Cash 2/ | 6,343,135.52 | |
| Food 3/ | 5,463,643.72 | |
| Shoes and clothing | 891,247.55 | |
| Medical care 4/ | 374,277.13 | |
| Shelter | 302,516.86 | |
| Fuel | 172,366.27 | |
| Thrift gardens | 18,000.84 | |
| Water and light | 9,479.19 | |
| Work Relief - Total | 3,581,874.04 | 18.3 |
| Wages and salaries | 3,413,969.33 | |
| Materials and other costs | 167,904.71 | |
| Special Programs - Total | 699,038.28 | 3.6 |
| Homeless and transients | 285,116.70 | |
| Emergency education | 168,968.86 | |
| College student aid | 83,441.55 | |
| Unemployed veterans | 65,671.17 | |
| Rural Rehabilitation Corporation | 63,208.67 | |
| Commodity purchases and processing | 30,809.29 | |
| Other 5/ | 1,822.04 | |
| Administration | 1,754,726.13 | 8.9 |

---

1/ Does not include $1,045,579.98 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief and administration, $26,049.62 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $1,634.76 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

2/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

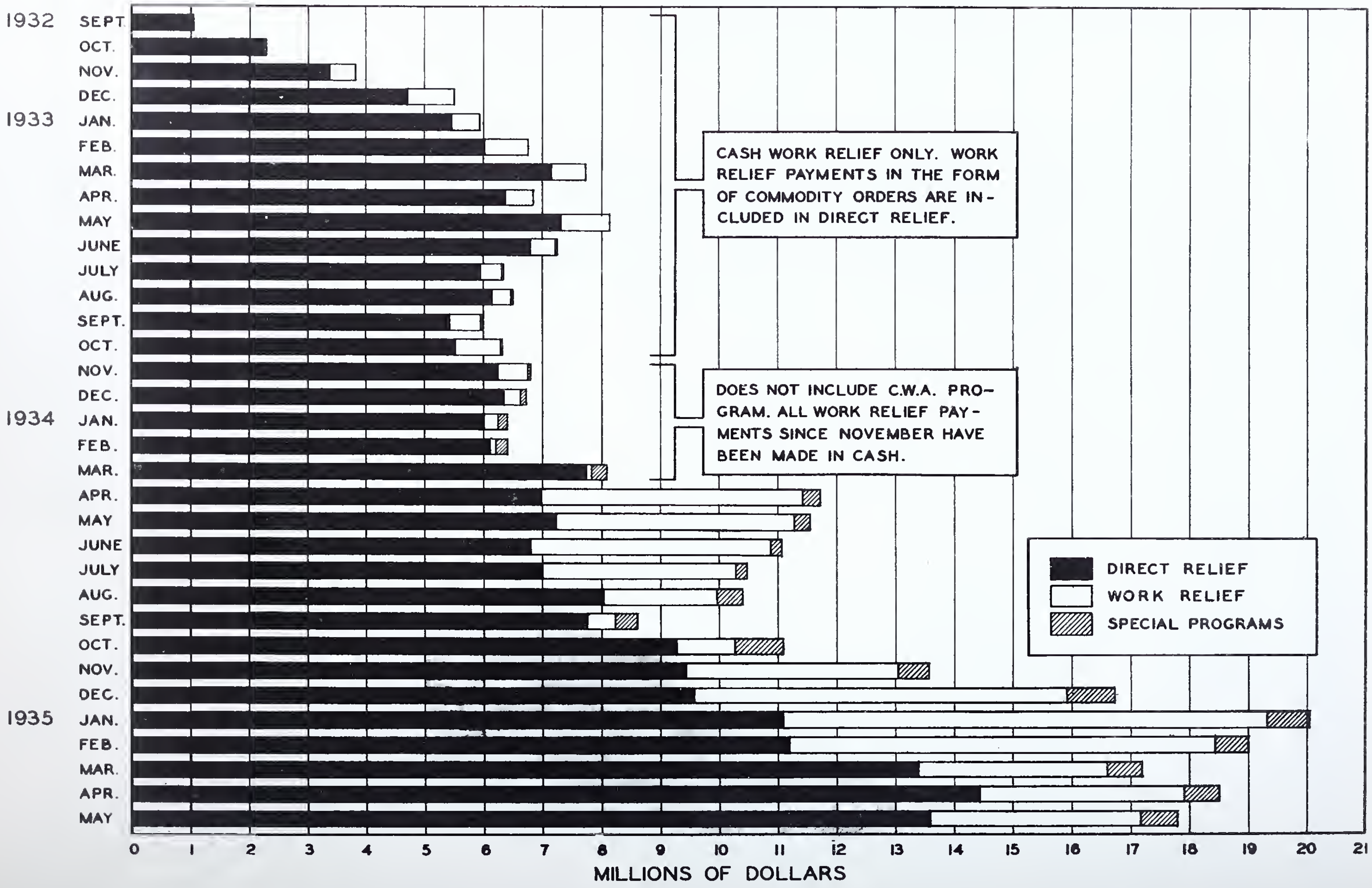
3/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus Food commodities distributed.

4/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

5/ Includes assistance to Child Health Committee, aid to self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

## SEPTEMBER, 1932 — MAY, 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM. ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 2

# DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures Decrease. Total expenditures for direct relief during May amounted to $13,574,667.08 (Table 4), a decrease of $838,951.73, or 5.8 per cent, from the April total of $14,413,618.81.

In comparison with April, direct relief statistics for May reveal:

> A decrease of 72,303, or 4.6 per cent, in the average number of persons receiving direct relief.
>
> Decreases (largely seasonal) of $290,846.47 in the amount expended for fuel and $316,378.56 in the amount expended for shoes and clothing.
>
> An expenditure of only $18,000.84 for thrift garden supplies as compared with $173,777.30 during the preceding month when most gardens were being planted.

The number of individual relief orders issued in May was 4,120,193, in contrast to 4,484,131 in April. As shown in Table 5, orders for surplus foods, issued in every county, constituted approximately one third of the May total, and regular food orders, issued in 65 counties, approximately one fourth. In Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties the issue of 796,114 cash grants covered all relief needs except medical care.

Surplus Food Products. Early this year, upon authorization of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Administration purchased 7,381,916 pounds of potatoes from farmers who had had difficulty in disposing of their crops. Out of this supply nearly five million pounds were distributed to relief clients during May.

All surplus foods at the disposal of the Relief Administration are given to families on the direct and work relief rolls in addition to regular aid. In May the facilities of 43 wholesale houses and 21,600 retail stores were used in distributing the commodities listed in Table 5.

## TABLE 5

## VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF BY ITEMS
## MAY, 1935

| Relief Items | Number of Orders | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 4,120,193 | - |
| Cash (weekly grants) | 796,114 | - |
| Food | | |
| Food (weekly orders) | 1,060,003 | - |
| Milk (monthly orders) | 143,794 | 5,665,575 quarts |
| Shoes and Clothing | | |
| Shoe and clothing orders | 534,540 | - |
| Shoes repaired | 10,370 | 12,813 pairs |
| Fuel | | |
| Bituminous coal | 13,890 | 13,849 tons |
| Anthracite coal | 15,520 | 13,742 tons |
| Coke | 275 | 248 tons |
| Gas | 10,646 | - |
| Wood | 698 | 609 cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 6,359 | 55,073 gals. |
| Water and Light (monthly orders) | 7,535 | - |
| Shelter (monthly orders) | 56,333 | - |
| Medical Care* | | |
| Medical orders | 53,216 | - |
| Dental orders | 15,874 | - |
| Cod liver oil orders | 7,128 | - |
| Surplus Food Products* | 1,387,898 | 8,252,070 pounds |
| Roast beef | - | 1,930,244 pounds |
| Mutton | - | 287,627 pounds |
| Veal | - | 301,503 pounds |
| Butter | - | 5,155 pounds |
| Cheese | - | 10,097 pounds |
| Evaporated milk | - | 599,089 pounds |
| Rice | - | 99,302 pounds |
| Sugar | - | 3,180 pounds |
| Sauerkraut | - | 175,603 pounds |
| Potatoes | - | 4,840,270 pounds |

---

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

Medical Relief. No relief program in Pennsylvania has met with such general approval as the medical program. Inaugurated in December, 1933, it has done much to preserve health and prevent suffering in the homes of the needy unemployed. The following tabulation shows the monthly distribution of the 556,451 medical orders issued since January, 1934.

| Date Issued | Medical Orders Issued | Date Issued | Medical Orders Issued |
|---|---|---|---|
| January, 1934 | 37,688 | January, 1935 | 43,518 |
| February | 26,439 | February | 44,704 |
| March | 25,545 | March | 62,381 |
| April | 23,694 | April | 47,280 |
| May | 25,209 | May | 49,980 |
| June | 17,478 | | |
| July | 16,393 | | |
| August | 21,906 | | |
| September | 20,046 | | |
| October | 28,029 | | |
| November | 35,069 | | |
| December | 31,092 | | |

During January, 1934, approximately 13 per cent of the families receiving direct and work relief also received medical care. From this high point, the number of medical orders decreased during the spring and summer, reaching a low point in July, but increased again with the advent of colder weather. The number of orders issued each month since January, 1935, has been relatively higher than during the corresponding months of 1934. This increase is apparently due to the fact that relief families are becoming more conscious of the scope of the medical program.

An analysis of 5,149 medical orders issued in Philadelphia County from October, 1934, to January, 1935, shows that the pronounced increase in the proportion of cases receiving medical care during the fall and winter months was due to seasonal upper respiratory diseases. The number of medical orders covering upper respiratory cases issued during October amounted to 53 per cent of the total number of orders issued in Philadelphia County. This percentage increased to 62 during November and to 73 in December but showed a slight recession in January, dropping to 68 per cent.

The volume of orders issued in Philadelphia for the care of upper respiratory diseases and other ailments over the four-month period is shown in the following tabulation.

| Type of Ailment | Number of Orders | Per Cent |
|---|---|---|
| Acute upper respiratory | 3,385 | 65.7 |
| Cardic - vascular | 249 | 4.8 |
| Rheumatic | 128 | 2.5 |
| Obstetrical | 70 | 1.4 |
| *All other | 1,317 | 25.6 |
| Total | 5,149 | 100.0 |

---

* Includes injuries, gastro-intestinal, nephritis and other general complaints.

# WORK RELIEF

Fewer Active Projects. Expenditures for the work relief program during the calendar month of May amounted to $3,581,874.04,* or 18.3 per cent of the total expenditures (Table 4).

During the last week of May, there were 1,185 projects employing 40,080 persons (including non-relief) in operation, as compared with 1,476 projects employing 48,437 persons during the corresponding week in April. The average number of persons working during May, however, was somewhat larger than during April.

Types of Projects. A survey made last year showed that approximately 37 per cent of the persons receiving relief in Pennsylvania were unskilled laborers. An additional 40 per cent of the relief population had formerly engaged in work of a skilled or semi-skilled nature. The remaining 23 per cent consisted of persons once employed in professional, clerical and other non-manual occupations.

Under the Work Relief Program, projects are designed to provide relief employables with the type of work which by reason of training or experience they are able to perform.

Public property projects during the week ending June 1 employed 33,715 persons (Table 6) and comprised 83.1 per cent of the total man hours worked during the five week period (April 29 through June 1) reported in Table 7.

Non-manual workers were employed on arts and research projects and also on public welfare, health and recreational projects. The number of man hours of work provided by these two groups of projects amounted to 14.8 per cent of the May total.

---

* It should be noted that this expenditure, for a calendar month period, had no direct relation to the work relief statistics in Tables 6 and 7, which deal with periods of one and five weeks respectively.

TABLE 6

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
## WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1935

| Counties | Number of Active Projects | Number of Persons Working on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Arts and Research Projects | Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects | All Other Projects |
| TOTAL | 1,185 | 40,080 | 33,715 | 4,235 | 1,443 | 687 |
| Adams | 4 | 37 | 35 | - | 2 | - |
| Allegheny | 136 | 6,857 | 5,762 | 921 | 131 | 43 |
| Armstrong | 11 | 242 | 212 | - | 30 | - |
| Beaver | 28 | 644 | 603 | 21 | 16 | 4 |
| Bedford | 6 | 247 | 239 | 5 | 3 | - |
| Berks | 45 | 2,099 | 2,012 | 59 | 14 | 14 |
| Blair | 7 | 231 | 213 | 6 | 12 | - |
| Bradford | 2 | 11 | - | - | 11 | - |
| Bucks | 12 | 324 | 272 | 47 | 5 | - |
| Butler | 12 | 314 | 284 | 21 | 9 | - |
| Cambria | 42 | 1,260 | 1,195 | 22 | 27 | 16 |
| Cameron | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carbon | 15 | 312 | 278 | 23 | 11 | - |
| Centre | 8 | 80 | 51 | 15 | 4 | 10 |
| Chester | 9 | 190 | 105 | 26 | 20 | 39 |
| Clarion | 9 | 135 | 129 | 1 | 5 | - |
| Clearfield | 9 | 266 | 258 | - | 8 | - |
| Clinton | 7 | 166 | 135 | 5 | 26 | - |
| Columbia | 6 | 91 | 82 | 7 | 2 | - |
| Crawford | 10 | 170 | 141 | 17 | 12 | - |
| Cumberland | 11 | 199 | 151 | 17 | 2 | 29 |
| Dauphin | 31 | 818 | 550 | 92 | 41 | 135 |
| Delaware | 19 | 607 | 459 | 94 | 54 | - |
| Elk | 2 | 8 | - | - | 8 | - |
| Erie | 20 | 889 | 853 | 24 | 11 | 1 |
| Fayette | 29 | 785 | 683 | 38 | 48 | 16 |
| Forest | 2 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Franklin | 9 | 111 | 80 | 17 | 10 | 4 |
| Fulton | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Greene | 6 | 97 | 93 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Huntingdon | 6 | 99 | 197 | - | 2 | - |
| Indiana | 11 | 236 | 184 | 2 | 50 | - |
| Jefferson | 17 | 505 | 463 | 2 | 40 | - |

## TABLE 6 (Continued)

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
## WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1935

| Counties | Number of Active Projects | Number of Persons Working on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Arts and Research Projects | Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects | All Other Projects |
| Juniata | 7 | 40 | 38 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Lackawanna | 50 | 1,261 | 1,067 | 138 | 35 | 21 |
| Lancaster | 13 | 254 | 228 | 9 | 12 | 5 |
| Lawrence | 22 | 523 | 428 | 83 | 8 | 4 |
| Lebanon | 12 | 292 | 259 | 25 | 8 | - |
| Lehigh | 31 | 1,282 | 1,176 | 51 | 8 | 47 |
| Luzerne | 47 | 2,040 | 1,905 | 95 | 31 | 9 |
| Lycoming | 16 | 436 | 374 | 49 | 7 | 6 |
| McKean | 4 | 76 | 71 | - | 5 | - |
| Mercer | 7 | 147 | 119 | 13 | 15 | - |
| Mifflin | 9 | 174 | 157 | - | 17 | - |
| Monroe | 13 | 303 | 260 | 32 | 11 | - |
| Montgomery | 13 | 537 | 463 | 42 | 32 | - |
| Montour | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Northampton | 34 | 937 | 826 | 79 | 32 | - |
| Northumberland | 16 | 246 | 190 | 23 | 33 | - |
| Perry | 6 | 63 | 61 | - | 2 | - |
| Philadelphia | 127 | 5,899 | 4,240 | 1,178 | 264 | 217 |
| Pike | 3 | 9 | - | 7 | 2 | - |
| Potter | 1 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Schuylkill | 51 | 2,117 | 1,882 | 80 | 30 | 25 |
| Snyder | 7 | 118 | 118 | - | - | - |
| Somerset | 23 | 591 | 495 | 45 | 44 | 7 |
| Sullivan | 2 | 23 | 20 | 3 | - | - |
| Susquehanna | 7 | 40 | 37 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Tioga | 10 | 112 | 98 | - | 6 | 8 |
| Union | 3 | 40 | 39 | - | 1 | - |
| Venango | 16 | 336 | - | 288 | 12 | 8 |
| Warren | 3 | 14 | - | 2 | 12 | - |
| Washington | 30 | 700 | 639 | 31 | 22 | 8 |
| Wayne | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | - |
| Westmoreland | 25 | 794 | 669 | - | 123 | 2 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 44 | 36 | 6 | 2 | - |
| York | 12 | 1,832 | 1,798 | 7 | 27 | - |
| State-Wide | 14 | 755 | 14 | 724 | 8 | 9 |

## TABLE 7

## NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
## APRIL 29 THROUGH JUNE 1, 1935

| Types of Projects | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 5,754,425 | 100.0 |
| PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL | 4,779,121 | 83.1 |
| New Construction - Total | 2,675,397 | 46.5 |
| Roads, streets, etc. | 835,569 | 14.5 |
| Sewers, drainage and sanitation | 614,111 | 10.7 |
| Waterways and flood control | 502,900 | 8.7 |
| Recreational facilities | 474,758 | 8.3 |
| Public utilities | 167,120 | 2.9 |
| Public buildings, schools, etc. | 69,904 | 1.2 |
| Bridges and grade crossings | 11,035 | 0.2 |
| Repair and Reconstruction - Total | 1,239,552 | 21.5 |
| Roads, streets, etc. | 571,170 | 9.9 |
| Public buildings, schools, etc. | 414,916 | 7.2 |
| Waterways and flood control | 82,323 | 1.4 |
| Recreational facilities | 74,224 | 1.3 |
| Public utilities | 48,332 | 0.8 |
| Sewers, drainage and sanitation | 38,198 | 0.7 |
| Bridges and grade crossings | 10,389 | 0.2 |
| Landscaping and Grading - Total | 724,908 | 12.6 |
| Parks | 473,878 | 8.2 |
| Landscaping | 155,240 | 2.7 |
| All other | 95,790 | 1.7 |
| Eradication and Control Projects - Total | 67,042 | 1.2 |
| Conservation Projects - Total | 20,921 | 0.4 |

TABLE 7 (Continued

## NUMBER OF MAN HOURS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
## APRIL 29 THROUGH JUNE 1, 1935

| Types of Projects | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| ARTS AND RESEARCH - TOTAL | 618,719 | 10.7 |
| Research and special surveys | 308,025 | 5.4 |
| Records and clerical work | 254,200 | 4.4 |
| Music | 29,939 | .4 |
| Public works of art | 6,606 | .1 |
| Library and museum | 6,277 | .1 |
| All other | 13,672 | .3 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATIONAL - TOTAL | 237,399 | 4.1 |
| Reemployment service | 167,915 | 2.9 |
| Mine sealing | 28,955 | 0.5 |
| Better Housing Division of F. H. A. | 17,140 | 0.3 |
| Health campaigns | 15,321 | 0.3 |
| All other | 8,068 | 0.1 |
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL | 107,410 | 1.9 |
| Household goods | 53,643 | .9 |
| Clothing | 31,932 | .6 |
| Food, canning and preserving | 16,935 | .3 |
| Garden products | 4,900 | .1 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT - TOTAL | 10,643 | .2 |
| PLANNING - TOTAL | 1,133 | * |

* Less than one twentieth of one per cent.

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The special relief programs operating in Pennsylvania during May included relief of homeless and transients, emergency education, college student aid, relief of unemployed veterans, rural rehabilitation, commodity purchases and processing, aid to self-help cooperatives, transportation of stranded population, and assistance to the State Emergency Child Health Committee.

Expenditures for these programs during May amounted to $699,038.28 or 3.6 per cent of the total expenditures for unemployment relief (Table 4). Expenditures for emergency education and college student aid decreased from April to May. All other programs, however, showed a rise, the largest increases being $83,086.79 for relief of transients and homeless and $42,913.39 for rural rehabilitation.

Homeless and Transients. Total registrations in the various transient centers throughout the United States showed a marked increase during March and further increases during April and May. In Pennsylvania, however, the number of persons registered during May (35,003) was 2,542 more than the number in April but 1,126 less than the number in March.

Severe weather, difficult travel and a lack of employment opportunities increased the population of Pennsylvania's transient camps and shelters during the winter months. With the approach of warm weather this transient population showed a marked decrease, many of the men resuming their wandering in search of employment. The mid-monthly census in May (see Table 8) showed only 11,182 persons in these camps and shelters as compared with an average of more than 16,000 during December, January and February.

The 7.8 per cent increase in the number of persons aided during May was accompanied by an increase of $19,964.42, or 11,1 per cent, in expenditures for transient relief. Outlay for plant and equipment totaled $85,524.88, which was in increase of $63,122.37 over the previous month.

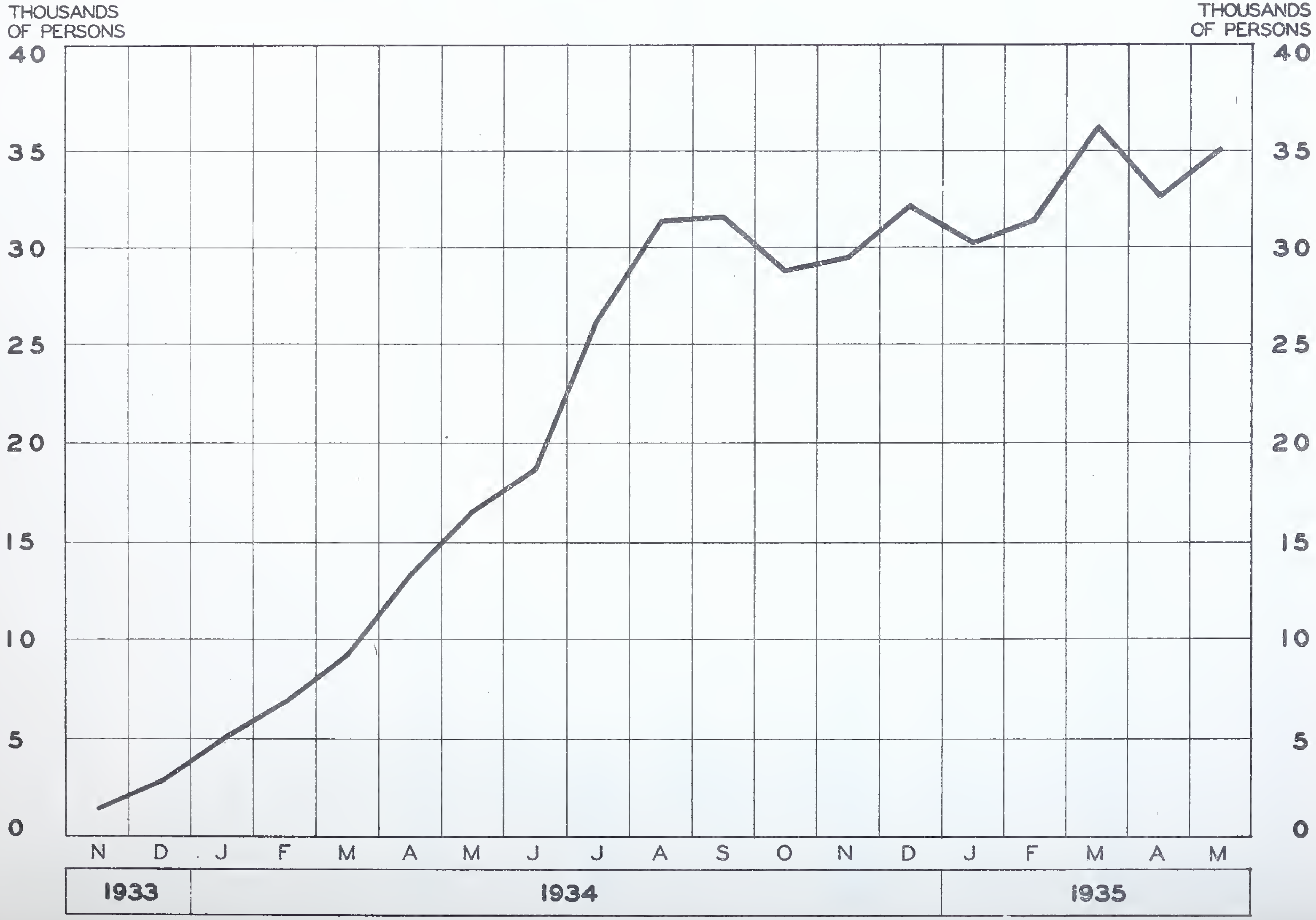
## TABLE 8

## NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT RECEIVING RELIEF, AND COST OF PROGRAM
## MAY AND APRIL, 1935

| Items | May | April |
|---|---|---|
| Number at Mid-monthly Census | | |
| Cases - total | 9,413 | 11,061 |
| Family | 836 | 819 |
| Non-family | 8,577 | 10,242 |
| Persons - total | 11,182 | 13,166 |
| Family | 2,605 | 2,924 |
| Non-family | 8,577 | 10,242 |
| Number During Month | | |
| Cases - total | 31,898 | 29,412 |
| Family | 1,258 | 1,227 |
| Non-family | 30,640 | 28,185 |
| Persons - total | 35,003 | 32,461 |
| Family | 4,363 | 4,276 |
| Non-family | 30,640 | 28,185 |
| Expenditures | | |
| Total | $ 285,116.70 | $ 202,029.91 |
| Relief in kind | 176,438.44 | 160,114.90 |
| Relief in cash | 23,153.38 | 19,512.50 |
| Plant and equipment | 85,524.88 | 22,402.51 |

# NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

## NOVEMBER 1933 — MAY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 3

College Student Aid. All but seven of the colleges and universities accredited by the State Council of Education were included among the 72 institutions of higher learning participating in the college student aid program during May. Part-time employment in the various fields of activity provided by the program (Table 9 ) enabled 2,564 freshmen and 3,552 upper classmen to earn a total of $83,441.55 during the month. Monthly earnings per student ranged from $10.00 to $20.00, averaging $13.72 for the 4,238 men students and $13.46 for the 1,878 women students.

## TABLE 9

## NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS MAY AND APRIL, 1935

| Types of Projects | Number of Students | |
|---|---|---|
| | May | April |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,116 | 6,313 |
| Intra-mural (College Projects) - Total | 5,726 | 5,911 |
| Clerical and office | 1,994 | 2,039 |
| Research assistance | 944 | 977 |
| Laboratory assistance | 773 | 807 |
| Library and museum | 652 | 666 |
| Maintenance | 497 | 298 |
| Reading and grading papers | 214 | 221 |
| Landscaping | 211 | 212 |
| Construction | 104 | 131 |
| Statistical | 50 | 109 |
| Publication | 74 | 102 |
| All other | 213 | 349 |
| Extra-mural (Community Projects) - Total | 390 | 402 |
| Recreation | 150 | 119 |
| Education | 81 | 114 |
| Health and welfare | 60 | 62 |
| All other | 99 | 107 |

Emergency Education. A further curtailment of emergency education work during May resulted in the closing of a number of projects and a decrease of 485, or 18.4 per cent, in the number of teachers employed. Total expenditures for the program, during May decreased $34,979,93, or 17.2 per cent, from the April total of $203,948.79.

### TABLE 10

### NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS AIDED UNDER EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM, WITH EXPENDITURES, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
### MAY, 1935

| Types of Projects | Teachers Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,149 | 336,523 | $ 168,968.86 |
| General adult | 1,103 | 180,263 | 84,789.32 |
| Nursery schools | 162 | 3,194 | 13,964.04 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 111 | 240 | 7,090.83 |
| Vocational training | 87 | 7,805 | 6,680.56 |
| Parent education | 83 | 8,207 | 6,111.38 |
| Literacy classes | 81 | 11,820 | 4,588.95 |
| Workers' education | 25 | 5,994 | 2,811.32 |
| All other | 497 | 119,000 | 42,932.46 |

Classes in general adult education gave employment to 51.3 per cent of the teachers employed under the emergency education program and made up 53.6 per cent of the total enrollment during May. These classes are providing instruction in mathematics, general science, history, psychology, economics, hygiene, languages, and many other subjects. Recreational centers and classes in physical education are doing much to preserve the health and morale of the unemployed while classes in music, art, literature,drama and public speaking are providing new avenues of enjoyment, culture and self expression.

Classes in vocational education are helping to solve the problems of maladjustment by training adults for work to which they are better adapted and in the performance of which they will receive greater satisfaction.

In vocational rehabilitation, aid has been given to hundreds of handicapped persons, many of whom have become self-supporting. During May, 240 persons were receiving training or being fitted with necessary artificial appliances.

More than 3,000 children of needy parents received care and training in nursery schools, while 8,207 parents were studying home and child problems under the direction of 83 trained teachers.

Literacy classes are designed to serve three types of illiterate: (a) the illiterate negro, (b) immigrants seeking naturalization, and (c) the foreign-born mothers. Many immigrants have received their first or second naturalization papers as a result of these classes. Over 2,000 were enrolled in English and citizenship classes during May. Home classes for foreign-born mothers had an enrollment of nearly 4,000. In these classes the immigrant mother has the opportunity to learn the American life which her husband and children learn at work and at school.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Pennsylvania is playing an important part in the National Emergency Conservation Work Program, having the second largest number of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the second largest number of CCC Camps of any State in the Union.

Since the program was inaugurated in April, 1933, up to and including the enrollment recently completed in April, 1935, a total of 56,400 unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 have been inducted into the CCC service. These young men were selected from families already on emergency relief rolls or taken from families that soon would be eligible for relief.

The quota assigned to Pennsylvania for the April, 1933, enrollment was 19,500 (Table 11). Of this number 18,200 were junior enrollees, and 1,300 were experienced men including foresters, cooks, radio operators, etc. Enlistment was for a period of 6 months with the privilege of one reenlistment. At the end of the first six months, over 50 per cent of the original enrollment reenlisted. Since April, 1934, replacements necessary to restore the basic state quota to full strength have been enrolled every three months.

### TABLE 11

### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ENROLLMENTS
### APRIL, 1933 - APRIL, 1935

| Date of Enrollment | Number of Junior Enrollees | Number of Local Experienced Men | Total Number of Enrollees |
|---|---|---|---|
| April, 1933 | 18,200 | 1,300 | 19,500 |
| October, 1933 | 8,562 | 40 | 8,602 |
| April, 1934 | 6,824 | 692 | 7,516 |
| July, 1934 | 7,142 | 312 | 7,454 |
| October, 1934 | 6,865 | 346 | 7,211 |
| January, 1935 | 2,674 | 117 | 2,791 |
| April, 1935 | 6,133 | 60 | 6,193 |

At the present time there are 95 CCC camps in Pennsylvania, most of which are located in state forests or on state game preserves. Several camps, however, have been assigned to certain specific projects such as the building of state parks, prevention of soil erosion, and gypsy moth extermination.

Since the beginning of the program it is estimated that approximately $12,000,000 in cash has been paid to the dependents of CCC enrollees in Pennsylvania.

# COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

Additional Counties Report Decreases. The recessional movement in relief population which began during March, when 25 of the 67 counties reported decreases, continued through May with 52 counties reporting decreases. The largest percentage decrease occurred in Monroe County, where the average number of relief dependents was 20.7 per cent less in May than in April. Other counties reporting a substantial shrinkage in the number of persons registered on their relief rolls were Pike, Adams, Bradford, Potter and Susquehanna (15 to 16 per cent); Northampton, Montgomery and Forest (14 to 15 per cent); Perry (13.7 per cent); Cumberland (12.4 per cent); York, Delaware, Montour, Lebanon and Wayne (10.5 to 11.5 per cent).

Of these 16 counties with marked decreases in relief loads, 9 are primarily agricultural and 7 (Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, York, Cumberland, Montour and Lebanon) are primarily manufacturing, indicating some seasonal improvement in the employment offered by both industries.

In 9 of the 15 counties reporting larger average relief populations in May the mining of coal is the chief means of livelihood for wage earners. Despite increases in the relief rolls of most of the coal-mining counties, some improvement was evident in the anthracite area of the state, in contrast to the bituminous area.

The average number of persons receiving relief during April in the 7 bituminous counties -- Clearfield, Indiana, Fayette, Greene, Armstrong, Jefferson and Somerset -- was 144,074. In May, the average was 150,390, or 4.4 per cent larger. On the other hand, in the 5 anthracite counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Carbon, the average relief population decreased from 289,507 in April to 286,241 in May, which was a percentage decline of 1.1 per cent. Both areas had approximately 24 per cent of their general populations on relief rolls during May. Chart 4 shows the relative sizes of relief and non-relief population in the 67 counties during the month.

## TABLE 12

## CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES

## MAY, 1935

| Counties | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent of Population | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Adams | 675 | 3,541 | 9.5 | $ 15,106.97 | $ 2,147.42 |
| Allegheny | 81,685 | 277,974 | 20.2 | 2,829,620.36 | 614,615.47 |
| Armstrong | 2,613 | 10,881 | 13.7 | 60,953.14 | 13,115.17 |
| Beaver | 6,441 | 22,525 | 15.1 | 159,471.76 | 60,478.96 |
| Bedford | 2,297 | 9,958 | 26.7 | 43,895.86 | 19,518.28 |
| Berks | 6,576 | 24,337 | 10.5 | 136,494.34 | 161,254.19 |
| Blair | 4,873 | 20,224 | 14.5 | 107,166.20 | 39,548.39 |
| Bradford | 1,027 | 4,507 | 9.2 | 24,634.78 | 1,296.37 |
| Bucks | 2,027 | 8,907 | 9.2 | 53,754.87 | 29,382.53 |
| Butler | 3,146 | 13,606 | 16.9 | 95,727.65 | 14,116.94 |
| Cambria | 8,665 | 36,223 | 17.8 | 208,231.63 | 113,345.49 |
| Cameron | 150 | 613 | 11.6 | 4,186.59 | - |
| Carbon | 3,043 | 14,138 | 22.3 | 79,256.21 | 29,733.29 |
| Centre | 2,104 | 9,368 | 20.2 | 53,532.39 | 11,008.91 |
| Chester | 2,820 | 12,604 | 10.0 | 79,555.62 | 15,893.27 |
| Clarion | 1,252 | 5,191 | 15.0 | 28,602.68 | 10,678.89 |
| Clearfield | 6,281 | 28,379 | 32.7 | 164,801.02 | 31,426.38 |
| Clinton | 1,496 | 6,366 | 19.7 | 45,726.23 | 12,756.18 |
| Columbia | 3,019 | 14,929 | 30.6 | 102,221.31 | 7,456.97 |
| Crawford | 2,198 | 9,100 | 14.4 | 38,025.44 | 19,453.31 |
| Cumberland | 2,019 | 8,694 | 12.7 | 42,855.07 | 16,704.34 |
| Dauphin | 6,339 | 24,834 | 15.0 | 142,358.91 | 153,788.29 |
| Delaware | 6,151 | 24,580 | 8.8 | 191,161.29 | 52,428.29 |
| Elk | 1,041 | 4,434 | 13.3 | 28,129.13 | 3,210.68 |
| Erie | 7,698 | 29,415 | 16.8 | 181,290.48 | 69,594.44 |
| Fayette | 13,993 | 56,109 | 28.3 | 435,013.24 | 74,316.68 |
| Forest | 195 | 872 | 16.8 | 4,827.17 | 734.56 |
| Franklin | 2,108 | 9,349 | 14.4 | 44,876.51 | 8,592.65 |
| Fulton | 509 | 2,427 | 26.3 | 9,667.82 | 149.39 |
| Greene | 2,121 | 8,896 | 21.3 | 58,269.21 | 10,311.33 |
| Huntingdon | 2,236 | 8,726 | 22.4 | 50,353.22 | 17,713.28 |
| Indiana | 3,505 | 16,156 | 21.4 | 93,650.20 | 15,112.13 |
| Jefferson | 2,488 | 11,126 | 21.3 | 65,651.48 | 19,462.24 |
| Juniata | 641 | 2,979 | 20.8 | 16,053.67 | 3,186.08 |
| Lackawanna | 17,881 | 74,271 | 23.9 | 507,446.15 | 109,431.13 |

## TABLE 12 (Continued)

### CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
### MAY, 1935

| | Average Number During Month | | | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | Cases | Persons | Per Cent of Population | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Lancaster | 6,101 | 22,411 | 11.4 | $ 140,455.66 | $ 24,352.41 |
| Lawrence | 5,673 | 21,441 | 22.0 | 182,288.16 | 39,265.51 |
| Lebanon | 1,598 | 6,644 | 9.9 | 49,069.79 | 10,600.55 |
| Lehigh | 7,281 | 27,284 | 15.8 | 163,971.75 | 109,899.72 |
| Luzerne | 25,938 | 110,683 | 24.9 | 936,007.70 | 199,525.27 |
| Lycoming | 4,685 | 18,026 | 19.3 | 137,507.96 | 29,331.18 |
| McKean | 1,415 | 5,838 | 10.6 | 38,033.48 | 5,825.43 |
| Mercer | 4,372 | 17,160 | 17.3 | 135,926.62 | 21,194.20 |
| Mifflin | 1,388 | 6,147 | 15.2 | 41,485.91 | 14,072.87 |
| Monroe | 970 | 4,101 | 14.5 | 18,310.16 | 23,324.59 |
| Montgomery | 5,039 | 21,731 | 8.2 | 140,455.01 | 58,151.00 |
| Montour | 764 | 3,704 | 25.5 | 22,617.34 | 209.28 |
| Northampton | 6,936 | 27,462 | 16.2 | 165,110.51 | 85,006.35 |
| Northumberland | 6,948 | 31,657 | 24.6 | 240,057.44 | 28,940.02 |
| Perry | 664 | 3,102 | 14.3 | 18,310.26 | 4,215.45 |
| Philadelphia | 103,065 | 329,643 | 16.9 | 3,632,848.86 | 562,607.93 |
| Pike | 145 | 684 | 9.1 | 3,996.52 | 877.11 |
| Potter | 806 | 3,231 | 18.5 | 18,752.98 | 3,305.47 |
| Schuylkill | 13,910 | 55,492 | 23.6 | 351,988.36 | 180,967.92 |
| Snyder | 955 | 4,840 | 25.7 | 26,244.40 | 9,006.16 |
| Somerset | 4,385 | 18,843 | 23.3 | 90,338.46 | 66,819.28 |
| Sullivan | 293 | 1,374 | 18.3 | 5,957.00 | 1,740.39 |
| Susquehanna | 1,236 | 5,062 | 15.0 | 32,584.29 | 3,308.57 |
| Tioga | 829 | 3,536 | 11.1 | 20,499.90 | 4,145.90 |
| Union | 766 | 3,643 | 20.9 | 20,889.93 | 3,944.07 |
| Venango | 3,341 | 13,639 | 21.6 | 75,954.93 | 46,679.35 |
| Warren | 1,588 | 6,584 | 15.9 | 40,581.41 | 3,599.74 |
| Washington | 7,508 | 30,596 | 14.9 | 183,319.37 | 69,196.93 |
| Wayne | 837 | 3,749 | 13.2 | 25,349.88 | 3,483.05 |
| Westmoreland | 11,539 | 47,240 | 16.0 | 330,476.95 | 65,884.72 |
| Wyoming | 713 | 3,009 | 19.4 | 17,898.71 | 3,388.46 |
| York | 4,124 | 16,526 | 9.9 | 53,904.57 | 137,043.24 |
| State-Wide | - | - | - | 10,904.21 | - |
| Totals | 447,125 | 1,691,316 | 17.6 | $13,574,667.08 | $ 3,581,874.04 |

Expenditures. Total expenditures for unemployment relief increased from April to May in only three local administrative units. Increases in Philadelphia and Beaver Counties reflected larger expenditures for work relief while the increase in Luzerne County was largely the result of a larger case load.

Work relief expenditures decreased in 41 of the 67 counties despite the fact that in the state as a whole there was a slight increase. The 23 order-writing days in May as compared with only 22 in April tended to increase direct relief expenditures although only 10 counties reported actual increases.

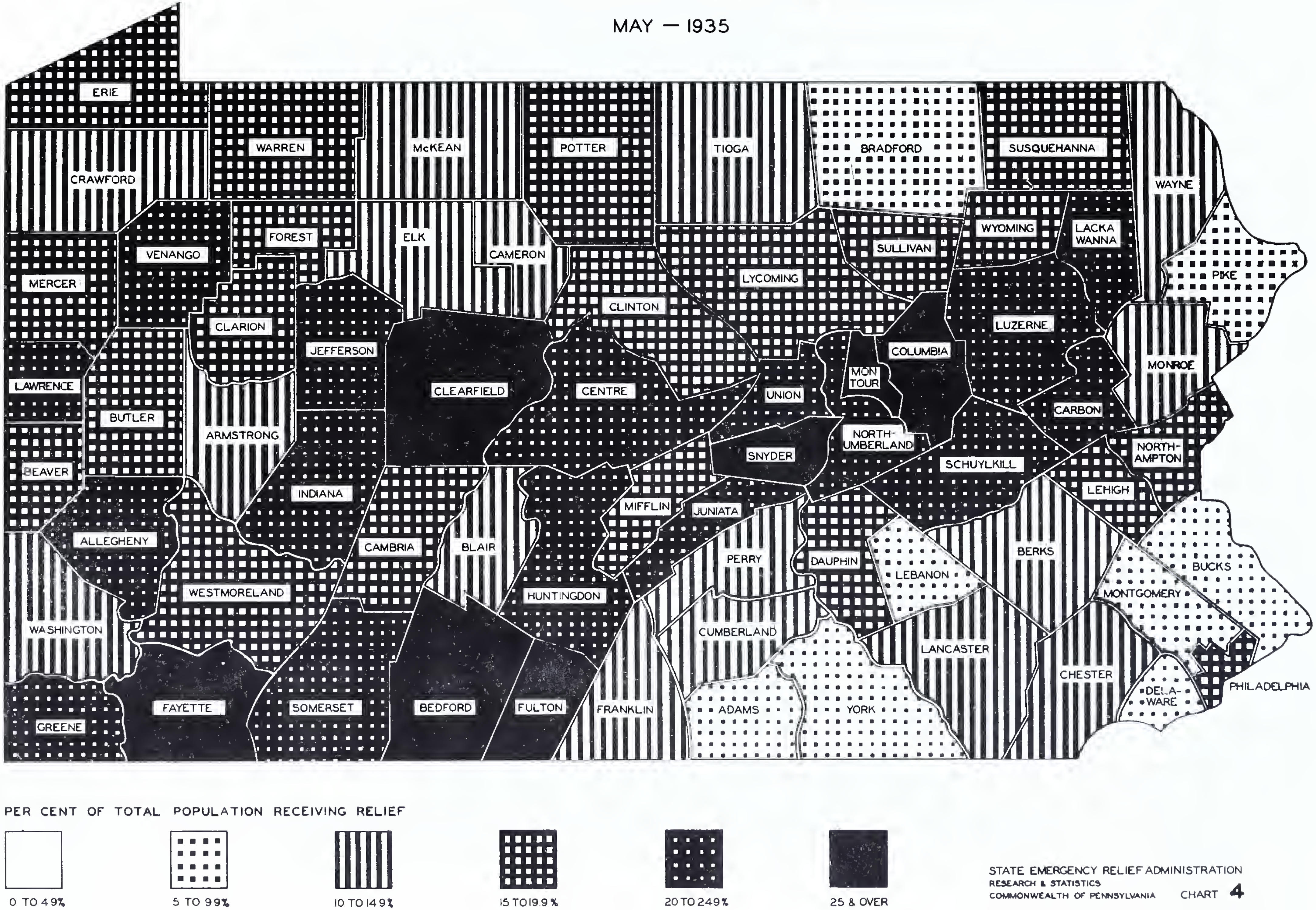
## TABLE 13

### TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
### MAY, 1935

| County Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures including Administration | Area Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | $ 19,610,305.53 | State-Wide | $ 1,098,628.85 |
| Allegheny | 3,699,446.93 | Area No. 1 | 504,603.62 |
| Beaver | 241,356.79 | Area No. 2 | 277,337.14 |
| Bedford | 71,051.97 | Area No. 3 | 83,601.80 |
| Berks | 323,245.34 | Area No. 4 | 163,448.89 |
| Blair | 162,433.56 | Area No. 5 | 105,705.58 |
| Cambria | 348,477.14 | Area No. 6 | 691,722.95 |
| Chester | 106,869.59 | Area No. 7 | 290,985.72 |
| Delaware | 266,522.50 | Area No. 8 | 190,336.79 |
| Fayette | 554,264.78 | Area No. 9 | 141,988.08 |
| Lackawanna | 662,787.71 | Area No. 10 | 532,287.72 |
| Lancaster | 184,869.44 | Area No. 11 | 300,762.12 |
| Luzerne | 1,196,288.88 | Area No. 12 | 352,477.92 |
| Philadelphia | 4,409,104.42 | Area No. 13 | 342,763.89 |
| Potter | 25,429.56 | Area No. 14 | 162,486.16 |
| Schuylkill | 573,519.81 | Area No. 15 | 412,103.37 |
| Somerset | 175,028.22 | Area No. 16 | 315,282.45 |
| Westmoreland | 437,096.84 | | |
| York | 205,989.00 | | |

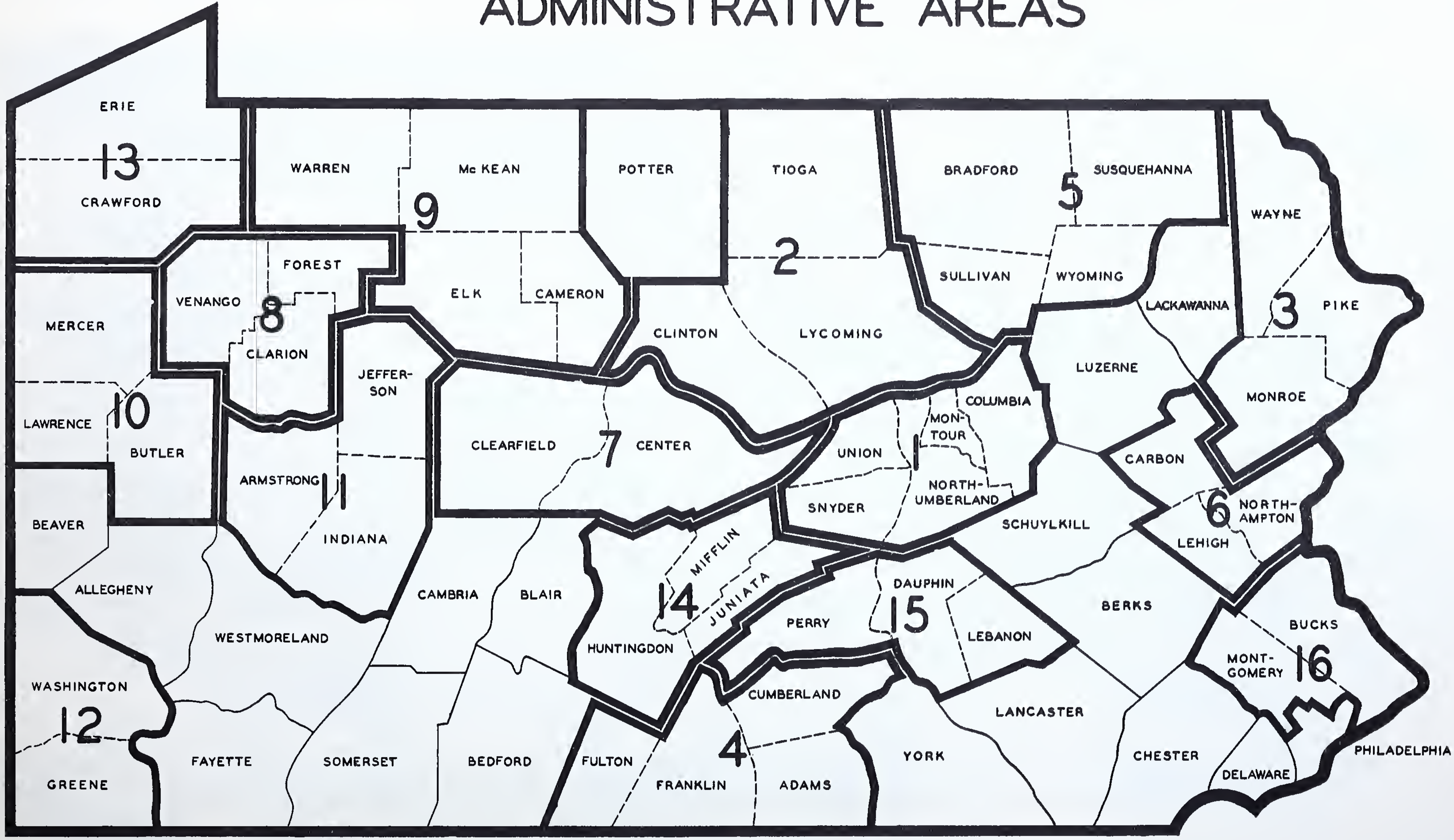
# PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

MAY — 1935


ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
VENANGO
MERCER
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA WANNA
PIKE
CLINTON
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
MON TOUR
COLUMBIA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
CARBON
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
NORTH-AMPTON
BEAVER
INDIANA
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
DELA-WARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
0 TO 4.9%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 4

# PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS


ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
Mc KEAN
9
POTTER
TIOGA
2
BRADFORD
5
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
3
PIKE
FOREST
VENANGO
8
CLARION
MERCER
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
10
BUTLER
JEFFER-SON
CLEARFIELD
7
CENTER
UNION
1
MON-TOUR
COLUMBIA
CARBON
BEAVER
ARMSTRONG
11
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
6
NORTH-AMPTON
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
WESTMORELAND
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
MIFFLIN
14
JUNIATA
HUNTINGDON
PERRY
DAUPHIN
15
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
MONT-GOMERY
16
WASHINGTON
12
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
CUMBERLAND
4
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
LANCASTER
CHESTER
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA

**STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION**
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 5

ENNSYLVANIA

ONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

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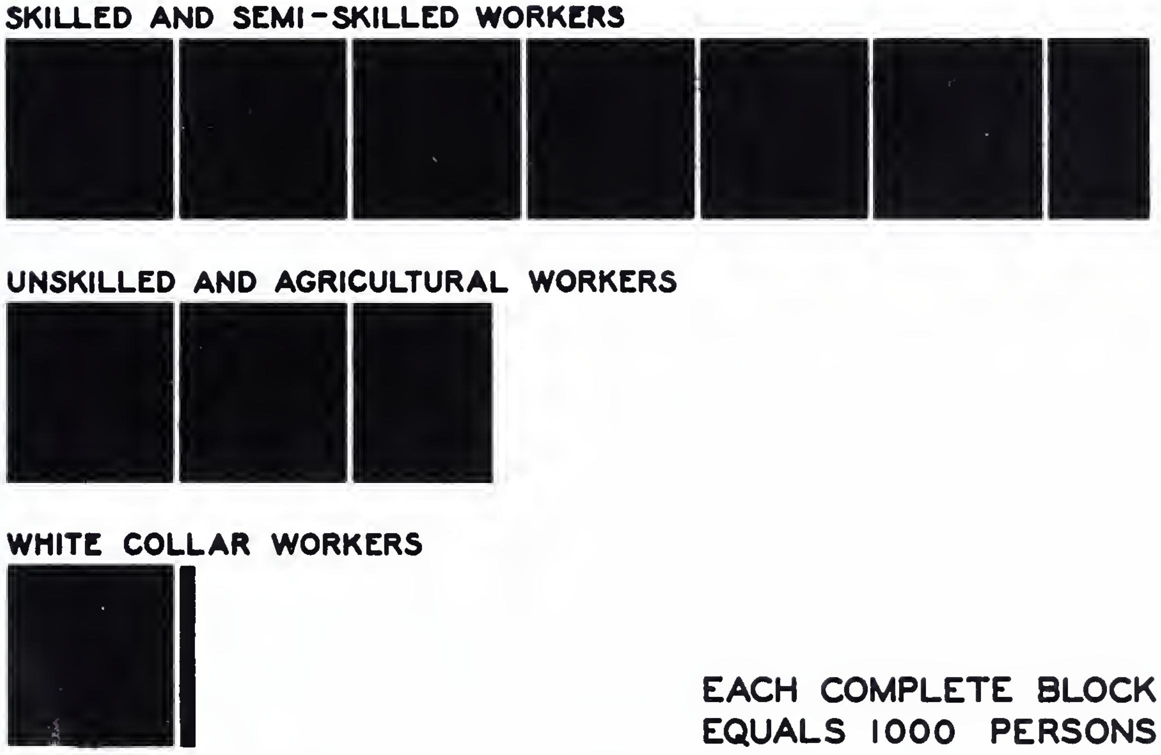
## OCCUPATIONS OF TRANSIENTS



SEE – TOPIC OF THE MONTH – PAGE 26

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ION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

JUNE 1935
VOLUME I NUMBER 10

P387
441m

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# REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Industry. June employment in Pennsylvania industries was 1.1 per cent greater than in May, according to the monthly survey conducted by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

This improvement was accompanied by gains of 3.2 per cent in payrolls and 4.9 per cent in employee hours. The approximate total of 788,000 workers, reported by representative firms in all industries, received an average wage of $22.13 the week ending June 15, as compared with an average wage of $21.49 for the week ending May 15.

A slight decline was apparent in the manufacturing group of industries, in contrast to marked employment and payroll gains in the non-manufacturing group. Bituminous coal mining, stimulated by the possibility of a strike shut-down, showed the largest advance among individual industries, the June aggregate payroll being 43.9 per cent higher than in May. Anthracite coal mining also registered a substantial percentage gain. The only employment decline in excess of one per cent was reported by the textile and clothing industry, with 3.5 per cent less employment and 5.4 per cent lower aggregate payrolls.

Relief. June relief rolls declined in 53 of the 67 counties. This reduction may be attributed largely to bettered industrial conditions, particularly in the distressed coal mining areas of the State; to some pick-up in seasonal employment; and to the dropping of relief cases where employable members failed to register at employment offices.

An average of 1,649,386 persons received direct and work relief during the month - a number equal to 17.1 per cent of Pennsylvania's 1930 population. This was approximately 42,000 less than the average number of relief recipients in May and 89,000 less than the average in April, when the 1935 seasonal peak was reached.

In addition to the general unemployment relief program, the Relief Administration conducted special programs in June which aided 30,792 transients and homeless persons, 3,254 college students and 1,676 teachers.

Total expenditures for all June relief activities, including administration, amounted to $16,868,304.47. This was a decrease of $2,742,001.06, or 14.0 per cent, from the May total and compares favorably with a decrease of 9.8 per cent in relief costs reported by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the United States as a whole.

Unemployment. State Employment Offices and the National Reemployment Service reported a total of 1,189,205 unemployed Pennsylvanians (including relief clients) registered for employment in June. The fact that this number was 103,352, or 9.5 per cent, larger than the number in May may be attributed primarily to strict enforcement of the ruling requiring employable persons on the relief rolls to register for employment classification.

Active applications and placements handled by both agencies in June and May were as follows:

| | June | May |
|---|---|---|
| Active applications | 1,189,205 | 1,085,853 |
| Placements during month - total | 29,093 | 29,848 |
| On work relief projects | 18,906 | 17,297 |
| On P.W.A. projects | 6,317 | 6,995 |
| In private industry | 3,870 | 5,556 |

Of the 29,093 placements made in June, placements on work relief projects constituted 65 per cent; placements on P.W.A. projects, 21.7 per cent; and placements in private industry only 13.3 per cent.

# CASE LOAD

Trend of Relief. As in May, each week in June brought an appreciable decline in the number of cases (families and non-family individuals) receiving relief in Pennsylvania.

Between the beginning and the end of the month the combined direct and work relief case load for the State decreased from 441,248 to 433,560 - a net drop of 7,688 cases, or 1.1 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the number of persons on the relief rolls was approximately 37,000.

In comparison with the month of May (see Tables 1 and 2) the June trend of relief showed:

> An average of 1,649,386 persons receiving relief, which was a decrease of 41,930, or 2.5 per cent.
>
> An average of 433,560 direct and work relief cases, which was a decrease of 10,231, or 2.3 per cent.
>
> A weekly average of 12,994 relief applications, which was a decrease of 2,025, or 14 per cent.

The weekly average number of applications in June was the lowest since August, 1934. Approximately 55 per cent of the applications came from former relief clients, many of whom had been dropped from the rolls while temporarily employed. More than two thirds of the cases opened during the month had received relief at some previous time, the weekly average being 6,449 cases of this type in contrast to only 3,189 new cases.

Direct and Work Relief. The number of cases on the work relief rolls remained fairly steady during June, ranging from 40,975 the first week to 42,817 the final week of the month. The average was 41,801 cases - a decrease of 3,577, or 7.9 per cent, from the average in May.

Direct relief cases, outnumbering work relief cases approximately nine to one, averaged 395,093, or 6,654 cases (1.7 per cent) less than in May.

## TABLE 1

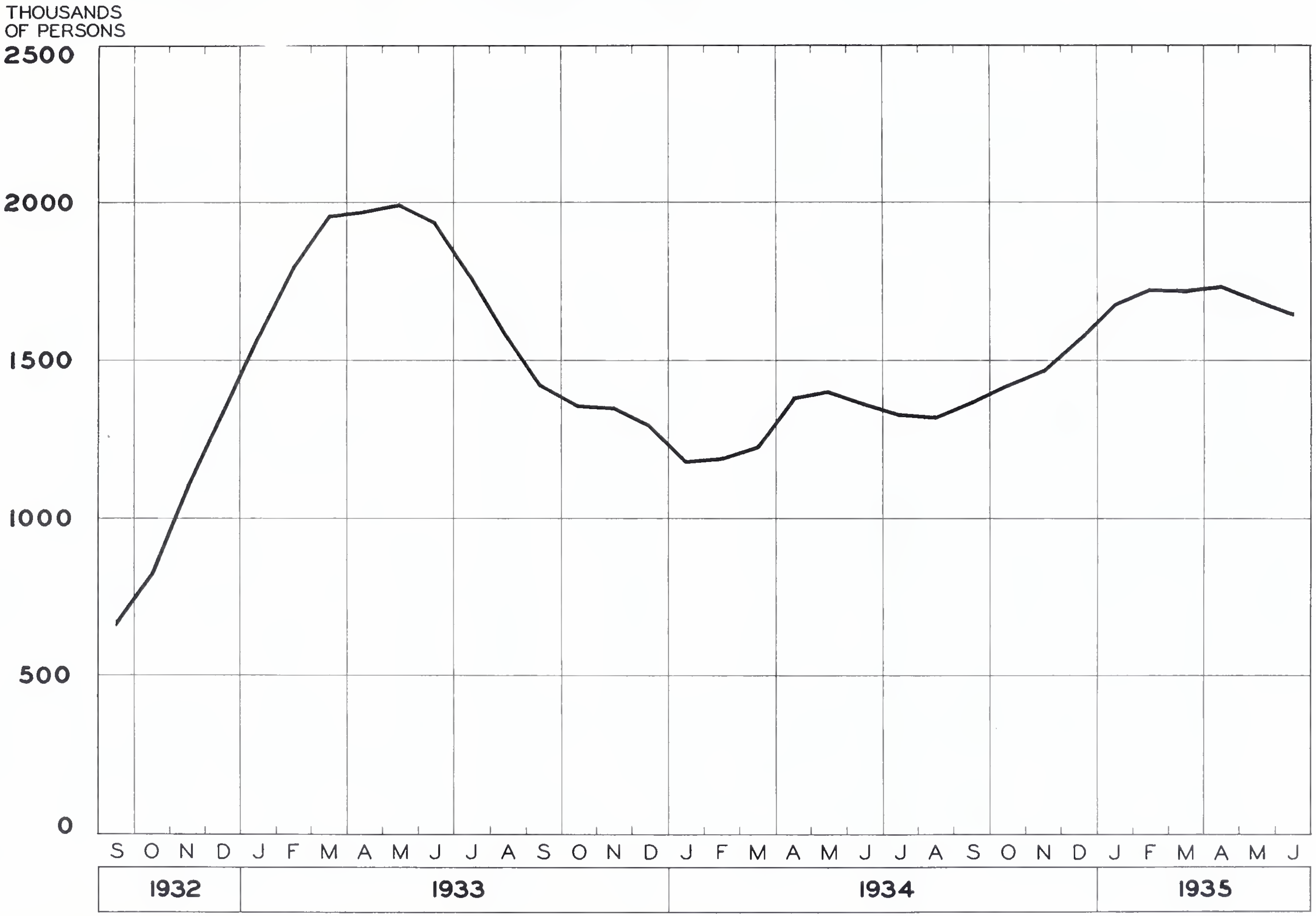
### AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF, BY MONTHS
### SEPTEMBER, 1932 - JUNE, 1935

| Month and Year | Average Number During Month<br>Cases | Persons | Average No. of Persons per Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| September, 1932 | 146,959 | 676,011 | 4.6 |
| October | 180,417 | 829,918 | 4.6 |
| November | 240,008 | 1,104,036 | 4.6 |
| December | 292,617 | 1,346,038 | 4.6 |
| January, 1933 | 343,011 | 1,577,851 | 4.6 |
| February | 391,163 | 1,799,350 | 4.6 |
| March | 426,216 | 1,960,610 | 4.6 |
| April | 440,819 | 1,975,135 | 4.5 |
| May | 449,743 | 1,998,426 | 4.4 |
| June | 443,709 | 1,940,085 | 4.4 |
| July | 412,569 | 1,773,089 | 4.3 |
| August | 366,856 | 1,576,840 | 4.3 |
| September | 328,638 | 1,422,717 | 4.3 |
| October | 319,885 | 1,361,223 | 4.3 |
| November | 324,780* | 1,352,638* | 4.2 |
| December | 311,615* | 1,298,558* | 4.2 |
| January, 1934 | 288,136* | 1,183,240* | 4.1 |
| February | 295,500* | 1,191,449* | 4.0 |
| March | 304,566* | 1,230,595* | 4.0 |
| April | 343,995 | 1,386,300 | 4.0 |
| May | 348,960 | 1,406,955 | 4.0 |
| June | 341,342 | 1,365,970 | 4.0 |
| July | 334,903 | 1,335,469 | 4.0 |
| August | 334,096 | 1,325,983 | 4.0 |
| September | 345,716 | 1,372,876 | 4.0 |
| October | 360,036 | 1,425,255 | 4.0 |
| November | 373,441 | 1,470,232 | 3.9 |
| December | 401,437 | 1,570,945 | 3.9 |
| January, 1935 | 431,975 | 1,678,377 | 3.9 |
| February | 450,859 | 1,728,286 | 3.8 |
| March | 455,343 | 1,727,192 | 3.8 |
| April | 459,121 | 1,738,307 | 3.8 |
| May | 447,125 | 1,691,316 | 3.8 |
| June | 436,894 | 1,649,386 | 3.8 |

* Employment provided by C.W.A. activities during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief.

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

## SEPTEMBER, 1932 — JUNE, 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMOWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART I

## TABLE 2

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
## JUNE AND MAY, 1935

| Item | June 1935 | May 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cases at beginning of month | 441,248 | 457,115 |
| Direct relief | 399,037 | 411,883 |
| Work relief | 42,211 | 45,232 |
| Number of cases at end of month | 433,560 | 441,248 |
| Direct relief | 390,743 | 399,037 |
| Work relief | 42,817 | 42,211 |
| Average number of cases during month | 436,894 | 447,125 |
| Direct relief | 395,093 | 401,747 |
| Work relief | 41,801 | 45,378 |
| Number of different cases during month | 467,737* | 492,274* |
| Direct relief | 434,919 | 458,328 |
| Work relief | 53,321 | 59,454 |
| Average number of relief applications per week | 12,994 | 14,019 |
| From new cases | 5,794 | 5,081 |
| From former relief cases | 7,200 | 8,938 |
| Average number of cases opened per week | 9,638 | 9,818 |
| New cases | 3,189 | 3,403 |
| Former relief cases | 6,449 | 6,415 |
| Average number of cases closed per week | 11,560 | 12,991 |
| Direct relief | 10,810 | 12,121 |
| Work relief | 750 | 870 |

---

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

*Turnover*. Table 3 shows the continuous turnover in unemployment relief cases during the thirteen-months period: June, 1934, to June, 1935.

Of the 441,248 cases receiving relief at the beginning of June this year, 378,580, or more than 85 per cent, were reinvestigated by home visits during the month. This important phase of relief administration enabled local relief offices to close 46,241 cases and to adjust the grants to many others where changed conditions were disclosed.

Relief applications investigated in June totaled 53,296. Out of this number, 14,743 (approximately 28 per cent) were rejected as ineligible and 38,553 were accepted as new and reopened cases. In May, with a total of 66,221 applications investigated, 17,131 (approximately 26 per cent) were rejected and 49,090 accepted.

TABLE 3

TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD, BY MONTHS
JUNE, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

| Month | Number of Cases at Beginning of Month | Number of Cases |  | Number of Relief Applications |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Reinvestigated | Closed | Investigated | Rejected | Accepted |
| June | 348,977 | 219,687 | 55,463 | 60,044 | 14,800 | 45,244 |
| July | 338,758 | 213,131 | 46,039 | 59,437 | 17,587 | 41,850 |
| August | 334,569 | 241,086 | 66,046 | 86,112 | 22,610 | 63,502 |
| September | 332,025 | 240,893 | 36,056 | 78,917 | 23,286 | 55,631 |
| October | 351,599 | 276,802 | 31,250 | 63,348 | 18,079 | 45,269 |
| November | 365,618 | 256,411 | 32,525 | 66,070 | 19,281 | 46,789 |
| December | 379,882 | 261,167 | 31,124 | 86,388 | 18,179 | 68,209 |
| January, 1935 | 416,967 | 262,915 | 27,639 | 68,563 | 15,222 | 53,341 |
| February | 442,669 | 286,870 | 40,160 | 60,990 | 11,304 | 49,686 |
| March | 452,195 | 376,310 | 45,608 | 67,375 | 15,339 | 52,036 |
| April | 458,623 | 359,270 | 43,946 | 55,793 | 13,355 | 42,438 |
| May | 457,115 | 418,826 | 64,957 | 66,221 | 17,131 | 49,090 |
| June | 441,248 | 378,580 | 46,241 | 53,296 | 14,743 | 38,553 |

# EXPENDITURES

Short Month. In terms of order-writing days (Monday to Friday inclusive) June ranked with February as one of the two shortest months of the year. For this reason only part of the sharp drop in relief expenditures in June as compared with May (see Chart 2) is attributable to the downward curve in relief case load.

Expenditures for all relief activities during the 20 order-writing days of June totaled $16,868,304.47 (Table 4). This was a decrease of 14.0 per cent, or $2,742,001.06, from the May total of $19,610,305.53 incurred over a period of 23 order-writing days. The elimination of the technical factor in the decline leaves a real decrease, calculated on a per diem basis, of 1.1 per cent.

Types of Expenditures. As shown in Chart 2, there was very little change between May and June in the ratio of expenditures for direct relief and work relief. Decreases in the total costs of these major activities and of special programs and administration were as follows:

| | June Decrease |
|---|---|
| Direct relief | $1,810,998.99, or 13.3 per cent |
| Work relief | 496,423.84, or 13.9 per cent |
| Special programs | 222,670.51, or 31.9 per cent |
| Administration | 211,907.72, or 12.1 per cent |

Direct relief continued to account for approximately seventy cents of every dollar expended; work relief, approximately eighteen cents; special programs, approximately three cents; and State-wide and local administration, approximately nine cents.

## TABLE 4

## EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
## JUNE, 1935

| Item | Amount | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL 1/ | $ 16,868,304.47 | 100.0 |
| Direct Relief - Total | 11,763,668.09 | 69.8 |
| Cash 2/ | 5,267,933.68 | |
| Food 3/ | 4,762,827.98 | |
| Shoes and clothing | 997,868.40 | |
| Shelter | 314,879.92 | |
| Medical care 4/ | 284,306.37 | |
| Fuel | 121,727.71 | |
| Water and light | 14,258.58 | |
| Thrift gardens 5/ | - 134.55 | |
| Work Relief - Total | 3,085,450.20 | 18.3 |
| Wages and salaries | 2,967,906.64 | |
| Materials and equipment | 117,543.56 | |
| Special Programs - Total | 476,367.77 | 2.8 |
| Homeless and transients | 201,959.32 | |
| Emergency education | 120,011.88 | |
| Unemployed veterans | 72,187.37 | |
| College student aid | 35,158.59 | |
| Rural Rehabilitation Corporation | 31,827.62 | |
| Processing projects | 15,047.62 | |
| Self-help cooperatives | 175.37 | |
| Administration | 1,542,818.41 | 9.1 |

1/ Does not include direct relief granted by local poor boards, mothers' assistance boards and old age assistance boards, nor work relief contributions of $564,561.99 reported by local, State and Federal sponsors of State Emergency Relief Administration work projects.

2/ Direct relief is granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

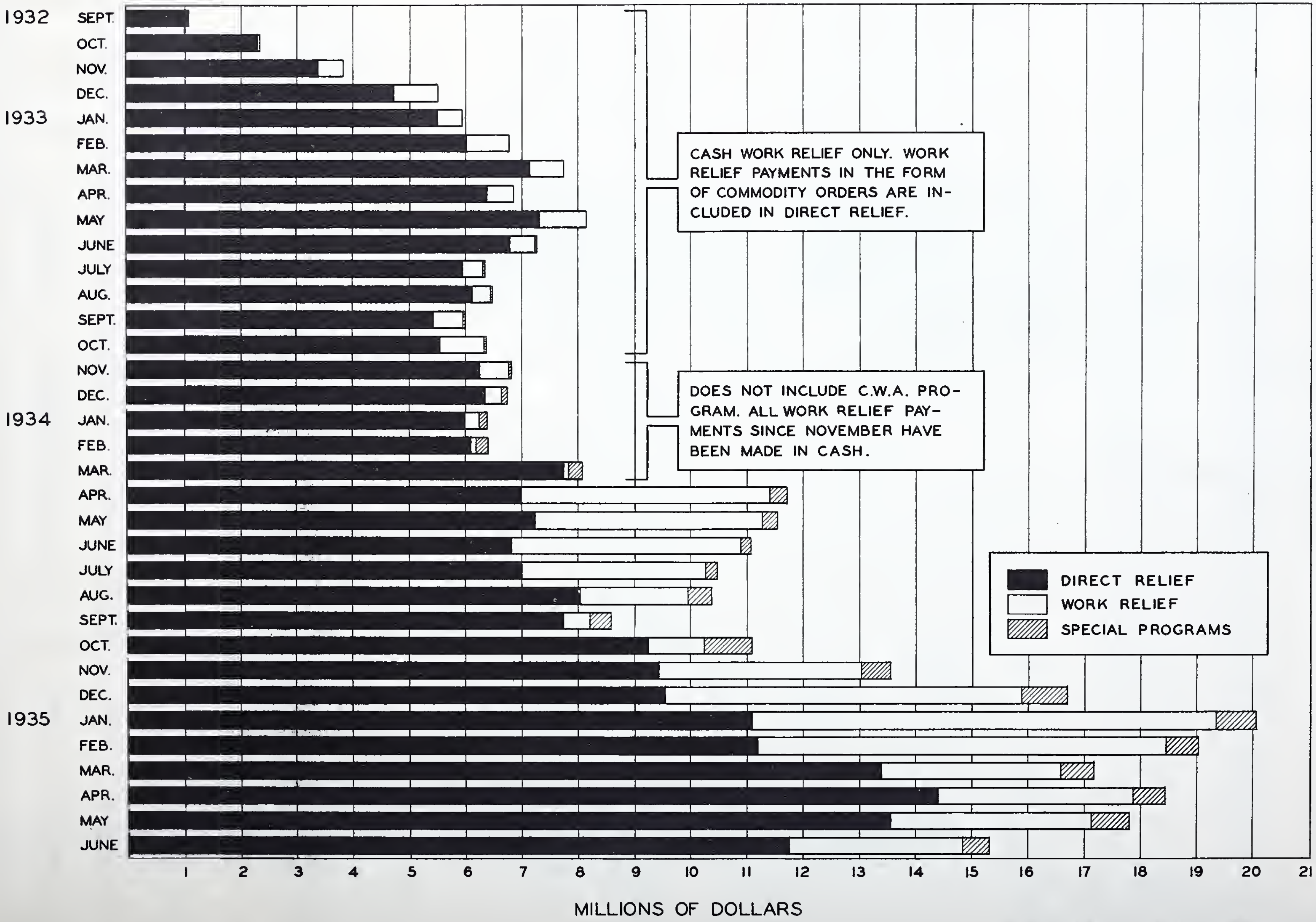
3/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus Food commodities distributed.

4/ Represents value of requisitions passed for payment.

5/ Minus figure reflects cancellations of current and prior commitments in excess of June commitments.

# TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

## SEPTEMBER, 1932—JUNE, 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM. ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 2

# DIRECT RELIEF

Net Decrease. The 13.3 per cent decrease in the total cost of direct relief in June was the net result of decreased expenditures for some relief items and increased expenditures for others.

The reduced amounts spent for cash relief in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties and for food orders in the balance of the State accounted for the great bulk of the decline. Influenced largely by the shortness of the month, June cash grants aggregated approximately $1,075,000 less than in May and food relief expenditures fell off approximately $700,000.

Other items involving smaller expenditures were fuel and medical care, with June decreases of $50,638.56 (29.4 per cent) and $89,970.76 (24.0 per cent), respectively. Here a seasonal decline in needs was apparently a contributing factor.

The relief items for which more was expended in June than in May were shelter (rent relief) and shoes and clothing. Both increases may be attributed to gradual expansion of these important and comparatively new programs.

The number of orders for relief items issued in June totaled 3,905,474. The breakdown is shown in Table 5.

Shoes and Clothing. June completed the first half year of the shoe and clothing order system, which was inaugurated in December, 1934. Prior to that time, shoes and clothing were purchased centrally by the S.E.R.A., stored in county warehouses, and distributed directly to relief clients. This unsatisfactory method was displaced by the present system which provides for the issuance of orders of stated value, redeemable at any retail store. Thus the recipients are enabled to exercise a measure of independence in the selection of articles. At the same time, the new method eliminates the hardship and humiliation inherent in any "commissary" plan where desired types and even sizes of apparel may be unavailable.

Shoe and clothing orders issued in June totaled 583,107. This was 48,567 more than in May, and was reflected in a 12 per cent increase in the cost of this category of relief, the June expenditure being $997,868.40 in contrast to $891,247.55 in May. Fifty cents is the maximum allowance for one individual per week.

Shelter. Rent relief costs have been increasing steadily as this program expanded. Begun on an experimental basis in Allegheny County in the spring of 1934, it was extended to the rest of the State in August of last year. Before this time, there had been no provision whatsoever in relief budgets for payment of rent. Clients were left to their own devices to prevent eviction, while landlords with scant hope of collecting back rents continued to bear taxes. Rent relief payments are computed on the basis of current real estate taxes, with an additional sum to provide for water rent and fire insurance costs. Dwellings provided by this program must comply with legal standards of health and sanitation.

Expenditures for this form of relief increased 4.1 per cent in June to $314,879.92 or 1.9 per cent of the total expenditures for the month.

Thrift Gardens. Produce harvested in the thrift gardens during the single month of June could have paid most of the expenses of the program for the entire year. Yet their estimated value of $378,525 was more than doubled in July, when the worth of the harvest totaled approximately $877,000. Still higher figures are expected to represent the crops for August and September, the peak of the season.

Nearly half of the families comprising the June case load participated in the program. The 215,892 gardens were cultivated by 302,540 adults and 120,510 children. Crops derived from the gardens belong to the gardeners; no deductions are made from relief allowances for these additional supplies. Produce in excess of immediate needs is canned for future use.

Vegetable seed collections supplied by the State Administration included the following: cabbage, beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, parsnips, turnips, radishes, swiss chard, lettuce, squash, onions, corn, endive, and lima beans. Tomato, early cabbage, and pepper plants were purchased, by special arrangement, from local greenhouses.

The space occupied by the gardens, which totaled approximately 21,000 acres, would have embraced more than 236 average Pennsylvania farms. Community tracts with a total acreage of 2,950 contained 32,423 of the gardens. The remaining 183,469 were individual home or vacant lot gardens.

There were 84,502 large gardens (approximately 5,000 square feet) and 131,390 small (approximately 2,500 square feet). Packets of seeds distributed totaled approximately 220,000. To aid their cultivation 4,000 tons of fertilizer were used.

Allegheny County had the largest number of gardens - 29,705 - all of which were small plots. The value of their crops was estimated at $86,135 in June. At the other extreme, Pike County, one of the smallest in population, had only 150 plots which yielded but $36.80 worth of produce this month.

## TABLE 5

## VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF, BY TYPE
## JUNE, 1935

| Type of Relief | Number of Orders | Quantity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 3,905,474 | - | |
| Cash (weekly grants) | 672,439 | - | |
| Food | | | |
| Food (weekly orders) | 926,403 | - | |
| Milk (monthly orders) | 124,019 | 4,882,868 | quarts |
| Shoes and Clothing | | | |
| Shoe and clothing orders | 583,107 | - | |
| Shoes repaired | 7,227 | 7,698 | pairs |
| Fuel | | | |
| Bituminous coal | 8,274 | 8,128 | tons |
| Anthracite coal | 8,944 | 7,514 | tons |
| Coke | 53 | 42 | tons |
| Gas | 12,523 | - | |
| Wood | 899 | 2,701 | cords |
| Kerosene and fuel oil | 6,700 | 69,707 | gals. |
| Water and light (monthly orders) | 9,801 | - | |
| Shelter (monthly orders) | 57,800 | - | |
| Medical Care* | | | |
| Medical orders | 40,667 | - | |
| Dental orders | 10,471 | - | |
| Cod liver oil orders | 4,992 | - | |
| Surplus Food Products* | 1,431,155 | 2,635,446 | pounds |
| Roast beef | - | 1,553,469 | pounds |
| Mutton | - | 179,827 | pounds |
| Veal | - | 175,143 | pounds |
| Butter | - | 1,974 | pounds |
| Cheese | - | 175,584 | pounds |
| Evaporated milk | - | 58,654 | pounds |
| Rice | - | 94,206 | pounds |
| Sugar | - | 160 | pounds |
| Sauerkraut | - | 43,215 | pounds |
| Potatoes | - | 353,214 | pounds |

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

# WORK RELIEF

Cost. Although work relief expenditures in June were $496,423.84 less than in May, the amount paid to the workers showed only a slight, rather than a proportionate, decrease. This anomaly is explained by the 30.0 per cent decrease in funds expended for materials and equipment, while the amount covering wages and salaries dropped only 13.1 per cent.

Expenditures for work relief in June amounted to $3,085,450.20.* This was 18.3 per cent of the total relief expenditure of the month, - exactly the same proportion as was used for this purpose in May.

Distribution of Man Hours. The closing of schools during June facilitated the initiation of a number of public property projects for the repair and reconstruction of school buildings. Most of these projects did not get underway until the last week of the month. Consequently, they added only slightly to the total number of man hours utilized for this type of project in June, which was but 0.7 per cent over May. However, their effect is more vividly reflected by the weekly employment figures showing that, during the last week in June, there were 1,366 more workers employed than at the end of the preceding month. As shown in Table 6, a total of 41,446 persons were employed during the week ending June 29th on the 1,175 projects of all types then active.

Table 7 indicates that the number of man hours worked in June totaled 4,780,565. This was 973,860 less than in May. Distribution was similar to preceding months, with public property projects again accounting for the majority of the time worked, or 82.1 per cent. Non-manual projects which provided the most man hours of work were those involving records and clerical work, special surveys, and reemployment service.

---

* It should be noted that this expenditure, for a calendar month period, had no direct relation to the work relief statistics in Tables 6 and 7, which deal with periods of one and five weeks respectively.

TABLE 6

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT
## WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1935

| County | Number of Active Projects | Number of Persons Working on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Arts and Research Projects | Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects | All Other Projects |
| TOTAL | 1,175 | 41,446 | 34,479 | 4,599 | 1,630 | 738 |
| Adams | 3 | 26 | 24 | - | 2 | - |
| Allegheny | 128 | 7,086 | 5,744 | 900 | 307 | 135 |
| Armstrong | 8 | 208 | 162 | 30 | 16 | - |
| Beaver | 24 | 532 | 495 | 17 | 16 | 4 |
| Bedford | 8 | 232 | 227 | 2 | 3 | - |
| Berks | 47 | 1,581 | 1,499 | 58 | 18 | 6 |
| Blair | 19 | 498 | 474 | 4 | 20 | - |
| Bradford | 3 | 16 | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| Bucks | 12 | 270 | 230 | 35 | 5 | - |
| Butler | 11 | 229 | 194 | 21 | 14 | - |
| Cambria | 38 | 1,276 | 1,192 | 37 | 32 | 15 |
| Cameron | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carbon | 13 | 233 | 210 | 16 | 7 | - |
| Centre | 11 | 126 | 67 | 45 | 5 | 9 |
| Chester | 9 | 198 | 114 | 33 | 16 | 35 |
| Clarion | 5 | 124 | 117 | - | 7 | - |
| Clearfield | 9 | 359 | 352 | - | 7 | - |
| Clinton | 9 | 327 | 292 | 4 | 31 | - |
| Columbia | 7 | 162 | 154 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Crawford | 14 | 199 | 172 | 19 | 8 | - |
| Cumberland | 14 | 268 | 221 | 14 | 3 | 30 |
| Dauphin | 37 | 1,048 | 749 | 97 | 66 | 136 |
| Delaware | 22 | 569 | 434 | 97 | 38 | - |
| Elk | 2 | 6 | - | - | 6 | - |
| Erie | 21 | 1,049 | 1,018 | 12 | 15 | 4 |
| Fayette | 30 | 524 | 419 | 52 | 36 | 17 |
| Forest | 2 | 5 | - | - | 5 | - |
| Franklin | 12 | 152 | 115 | 21 | 13 | 3 |
| Fulton | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Greene | 8 | 182 | 179 | - | 3 | - |
| Huntingdon | 10 | 307 | 305 | - | 2 | - |
| Indiana | 10 | 180 | 157 | 10 | 13 | - |
| Jefferson | 15 | 511 | 497 | 7 | 7 | - |

TABLE 6 (Continued)

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT
WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1935

| | | Number of Persons Working on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Number of Active Projects | All Projects | Public Property Projects | Arts and Research Projects | Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects | All Other Projects |
| Juniata | 4 | 27 | 25 | - | 2 | - |
| Lackawanna | 37 | 1,164 | 991 | 114 | 47 | 12 |
| Lancaster | 13 | 249 | 207 | 22 | 17 | 3 |
| Lawrence | 20 | 351 | 287 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| Lebanon | 10 | 345 | 310 | 30 | 5 | - |
| Lehigh | 26 | 1,015 | 951 | 26 | 9 | 29 |
| Luzerne | 41 | 2,050 | 1,916 | 82 | 43 | 9 |
| Lycoming | 16 | 388 | 311 | 62 | 9 | 6 |
| McKean | 5 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 6 | - |
| Mercer | 15 | 268 | 238 | 23 | 7 | - |
| Mifflin | 8 | 137 | 121 | - | 16 | - |
| Monroe | 12 | 281 | 245 | 22 | 14 | - |
| Montgomery | 24 | 781 | 688 | 61 | 32 | - |
| Montour | 5 | 58 | 56 | - | 2 | - |
| Northampton | 28 | 761 | 661 | 75 | 25 | - |
| Northumberland | 18 | 401 | 355 | 16 | 30 | - |
| Perry | 6 | 133 | 131 | - | 2 | - |
| Philadelphia | 137 | 6,562 | 4,836 | 1,171 | 335 | 220 |
| Pike | 4 | 10 | - | 7 | 3 | - |
| Potter | 2 | 26 | 22 | - | 4 | - |
| Schuylkill | 42 | 1,980 | 1,817 | 103 | 37 | 23 |
| Snyder | 9 | 181 | 176 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Somerset | 21 | 432 | 404 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Sullivan | 1 | 18 | 18 | - | - | - |
| Susquehanna | 4 | 29 | 27 | - | 2 | - |
| Tioga | 9 | 89 | 76 | - | 5 | 8 |
| Union | 5 | 114 | 113 | - | 1 | - |
| Venango | 13 | 238 | 198 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| Warren | 3 | 14 | - | 2 | 12 | - |
| Washington | 26 | 878 | 810 | 30 | 30 | 8 |
| Wayne | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Westmoreland | 19 | 804 | 676 | - | 128 | - |
| Wyoming | 5 | 22 | 19 | 1 | 2 | - |
| York | 11 | 1,861 | 1,825 | 8 | 28 | - |
| State-Wide | 12 | 1,274 | 145 | 1,111 | 9 | 9 |

## TABLE 7

## NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
## JUNE 3 THROUGH JUNE 29, 1935

| Type of Project | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS | 4,780,565 | 100.0 |
| PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL | 3,924,520 | 82.1 |
| New Construction - Total | 2,068,753 | 43.3 |
| Roads, streets, etc. | 633,582 | 13.3 |
| Sewers, drainage and sanitation | 460,564 | 9.6 |
| Waterways and flood control | 427,120 | 8.9 |
| Recreational facilities | 340,794 | 7.1 |
| Public utilities | 148,172 | 3.1 |
| Public buildings, schools, etc. | 46,486 | 1.0 |
| Bridges and grade crossings | 12,035 | 0.3 |
| Repair and Reconstruction - Total | 1,151,449 | 24.1 |
| Roads, streets, etc. | 516,059 | 10.8 |
| Public buildings, schools, etc. | 377,007 | 7.9 |
| Public utilities | 95,673 | 2.0 |
| Waterways and flood control | 83,693 | 1.8 |
| Recreational facilities | 38,088 | 0.8 |
| Sewers, drainage and sanitation | 33,989 | 0.7 |
| Bridges and grade crossings | 6,940 | 0.1 |
| Landscaping and Grading - Total | 625,648 | 13.1 |
| Parks | 405,888 | 8.5 |
| Landscaping | 194,700 | 4.1 |
| All other | 25,060 | 0.5 |
| Eradication and Control Projects - Total | 48,698 | 1.0 |
| Conservation Projects - Total | 29,972 | 0.6 |

## TABLE 7 (Continued)

## NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE 3 THROUGH JUNE 29, 1935

| Type of Project | Man Hours | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| ARTS AND RESEARCH - TOTAL | 526,344 | 11.0 |
| Records and clerical work | 253,794 | 5.3 |
| Research and special surveys | 229,762 | 4.8 |
| Music | 26,505 | 0.6 |
| Library and museum | 5,684 | 0.1 |
| All other | 5,388 | 0.1 |
| Public works of art | 5,211 | 0.1 |
| PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATIONAL - TOTAL | 244,848 | 5.1 |
| Reemployment service | 181,250 | 3.8 |
| Mine sealing | 31,997 | 0.7 |
| Better Housing Division of F. H. A. | 14,501 | 0.3 |
| Health campaigns | 13,087 | 0.2 |
| All other | 4,013 | 0.1 |
| PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL | 76,054 | 1.6 |
| Clothing | 72,311 | 1.5 |
| Garden products | 3,743 | 0.1 |
| TOOL AND EQUIPMENT - TOTAL | 8,309 | 0.2 |
| PLANNING - TOTAL | 490 | * |

* Less than one twentieth of one per cent.

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS

All forms of special relief were sharply curtailed during June with the exception of aid to unemployed veterans. This item accounted for $72,187.37, a rise of 9.9 per cent over the amount expended for this purpose during the preceding month. Other special programs active this month were: homeless and transients, emergency education, college student aid, rural rehabilitation, processing projects, and self-help cooperatives (Table 4).

Homeless and Transients. Nearly four thousand fewer persons passed through the various transient shelters in June, - a decrease of 12 per cent compared

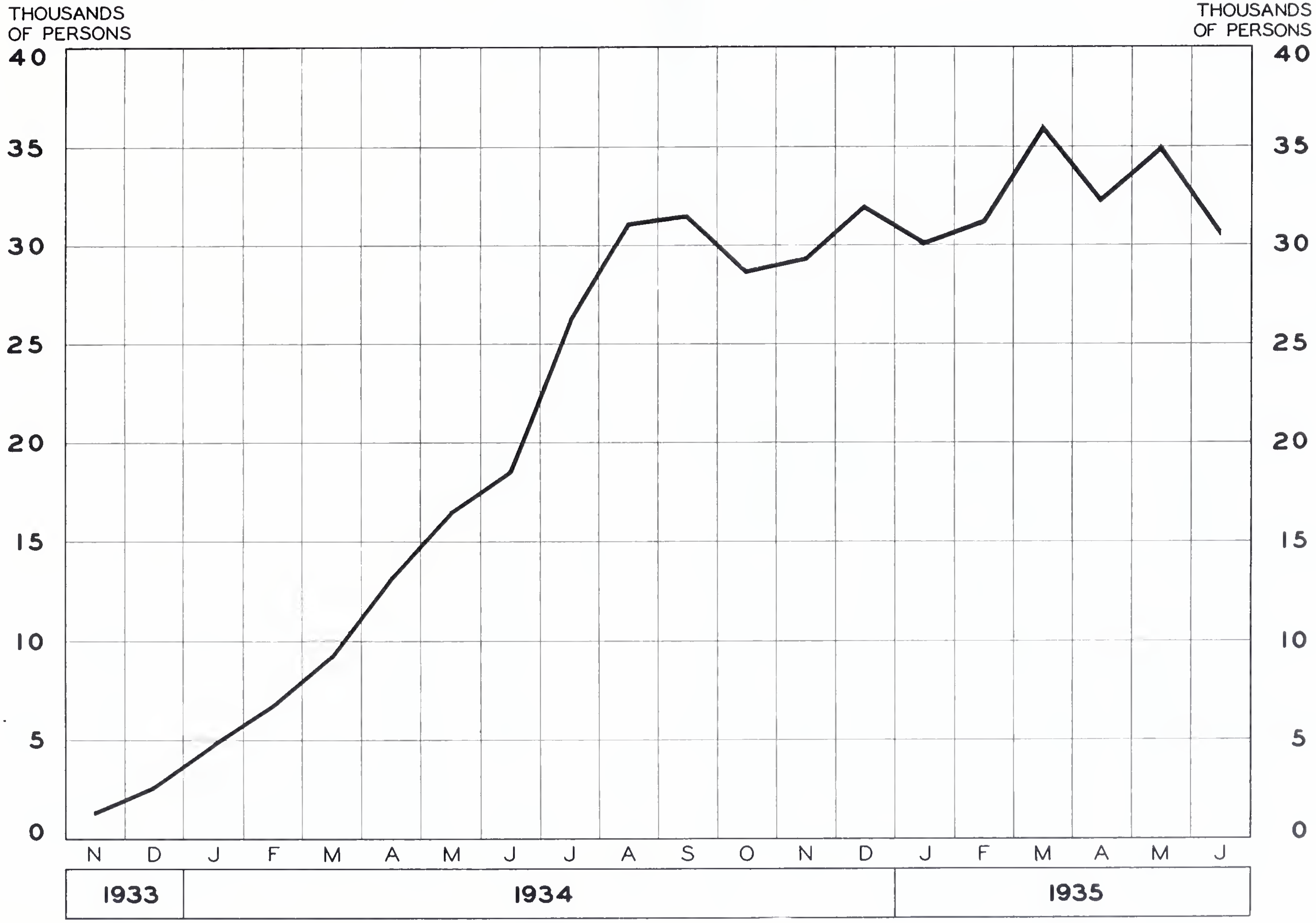
TABLE 8

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID, AND COST OF PROGRAM
JUNE AND MAY, 1935

| Item | June | May |
|---|---|---|
| Number at Mid-monthly Census | | |
| Cases - total | 8,658 | 9,413 |
| Family | 671 | 836 |
| Non-family | 7,987 | 8,577 |
| Persons - total | 10,305 | 11,182 |
| Family | 2,318 | 2,605 |
| Non-family | 7,987 | 8,577 |
| Number During Month | | |
| Cases - total | 28,032 | 31,898 |
| Family | 1,147 | 1,258 |
| Non-family | 26,885 | 30,640 |
| Persons - total | 30,792 | 35,003 |
| Family | 3,907 | 4,363 |
| Non-family | 26,885 | 30,640 |
| Expenditures | | |
| Total | $ 201,959.32 | $ 285,116.70 |
| Relief in kind | 145,691.20 | 176,438.44 |
| Relief in cash | 19,533.75 | 23,153.38 |
| Plant and equipment | 36,734.37 | 85,524.88 |

# NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

## NOVEMBER, 1933 — JUNE, 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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to May. Of the 30,792 individuals aided, 3,907, or about one tenth, were members of traveling families and 26,885 were non-family persons.

Expenditures for transients were $83,157.38 less in June than in May, a decrease of 29 per cent. The saving was proportionately greatest in expenses for plant and equipment.

College Student Aid. The number of students working under the student aid program dropped from 6,116 in May to 3,254 in June, due to the closing of many of the 72 participating colleges. Earnings of students were disproportionately low, as compared to May, because few worked the entire month of June. Total

## TABLE 9

## NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
## JUNE AND MAY, 1935

| Type of Project | Number of Students<br>June | May |
|---|---|---|
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,254 | 6,116 |
| Intra-mural (College Projects) - Total | 3,120 | 5,726 |
| Clerical and office | 1,067 | 1,994 |
| Research assistance | 459 | 944 |
| Laboratory assistance | 459 | 773 |
| Library and museum | 371 | 652 |
| Maintenance | 346 | 497 |
| Reading and grading papers | 99 | 214 |
| Landscaping | 154 | 211 |
| Construction | - | 104 |
| Statistical | 45 | 50 |
| Publication | 34 | 74 |
| All other | 86 | 213 |
| Extra-mural (Community Projects) - Total | 134 | 390 |
| Recreation | 52 | 150 |
| Education | 38 | 81 |
| Health and welfare | 32 | 60 |
| All other | 12 | 99 |

earnings were $35,158.59, while average earnings of the students employed in June amounted to $10.80 for the month.

Emergency Education. In the month of June, the number of pupils in emergency education classes was equal to approximately 11.8 per cent of the public school enrollment of the State, while the number of teachers was but 2.7 per cent of those in the regular school system.* The program has continued to decrease from the peak reached in March when 3,078 teachers were employed for a total of 240,441 pupils. In June, the number of teachers was 1,676, which was but 78 per cent of those employed in May, while the total attendance at classes dropped 71 per cent. General adult education attendance decreased only in proportion to the number of teachers dropped, but interest in workers' education appears to have declined with the coming of summer and increased hope of jobs. On the other hand, while instructors for literacy classes were cut 40 per cent, the number of pupils attending them dropped but 14 per cent.

### TABLE 10

### NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS AIDED UNDER EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM, WITH EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
### JUNE, 1935

| Type of Project | Teachers Employed | Pupils | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 1,676 | 238,976 | $ 120,011.88 |
| General adult education | 831 | 131,843 | 56,107.42 |
| Nursery schools | 162 | 2,766 | 11,648.61 |
| Vocational training | 81 | 12,626 | 6,619.18 |
| Literacy classes | 60 | 10,214 | 3,777.80 |
| Parent education | 41 | 3,626 | 3,390.94 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 27 | 222 | 4,635.59 |
| Workers' education | 21 | 3,251 | 1,986.05 |
| All other | 453 | 74,428 | 31,846.29 |

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* Based on Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending July 3, 1933.

# TOPIC OF THE MONTH

## OCCUPATIONS OF TRANSIENTS

Summary. Present-day transiency is fundamentally an unemployment problem. A recent F.E.R.A. survey* of unattached transients and heads of transient families showed that more than 90 per cent were both employable and willing to work. The great majority had begun their travels in a definite quest for jobs.

On April 15, 1935, the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Administration conducted a special census to determine the normal occupations, ages and origins of 11,161 homeless and transient persons receiving relief within the State. The census included only unattached individuals (about 93 per cent of the total) and heads of family groups. Among the outstanding findings were the following:

> Out of every 10 transients enumerated, five were from other States (Federal transients), one was a Pennsylvanian without local residence (State transient), and four were local homeless. Two thirds of the local homeless were over 45 years of age; seven tenths of the Federal transients were under 45 years of age.
>
> Approximately 5,000, or 45 per cent of the entire group, were skilled and semi-skilled industrial workers. The addition of domestic and personal service workers raised the total of the skilled and semi-skilled to nearly 6,600, or 59 per cent. (See chart on cover)
>
> In the skilled and semi-skilled class, workers connected with manufacturing and construction constituted more than half (2,346) and included a disproportionately large number of local homeless. Mine workers were fewest in number (378) and were over-represented among State transients. Transportation and communication workers (1,505) and the domestic and personal service workers (1,545) were over-represented in the Federal, or out-of-State, group.

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* Survey of June 3, 1935 - Division of Transient Activities, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Unskilled laborers and agricultural workers numbered approximately 2,800, or 25 per cent of all transients enumerated. There was a disproportionate concentration of workers without special skills among the local homeless.

White collar workers - clerks, salesmen, tradesmen, proprietors, professional, etc. - were few (only 1,051) and constituted less than 10 per cent of the transient population in contrast to the 20 per cent proportion which this class represented in a census of Pennsylvania's unemployed in 1934.

Composition of the Group. Included among the 11,161 transients enumerated were 5,515 Federal transients, with legal settlement in other States; 1,039 State transients, who had legal settlement in Pennsylvania, but had left their home communities; and 4,607 local homeless persons who had registered for relief without leaving their places of legal settlement.

Males, numbering 10,646, made up 95.4 per cent of the total. The 515 females reported represent the usual small proportion of this sex found in the transient population.

In considering age groupings, it must be remembered that members of families, other than heads, were excluded. This explains the almost total absence of persons under 16 in the tabulation below.

| Ages | Total | Federal | State | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Under 16 | - | 0.1 | - | - |
| 16 - 24 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 2.1 |
| 25 - 34 | 20.6 | 30.0 | 20.5 | 9.4 |
| 35 - 44 | 24.2 | 27.1 | 23.7 | 20.8 |
| 45 - 54 | 24.4 | 17.6 | 23.2 | 32.7 |
| 55 - 64 | 14.5 | 7.8 | 10.2 | 23.5 |
| 65 and over | 6.3 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 11.2 |
| Unknown | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.3 |

In terms of percentage concentration, it will be seen that salient differences exist in the ages of Federal, State and local transients.

Those who had, on the whole, wandered farthest - the Federal group - were predominantly young. Their most frequent age was 25-34. Approximately 45 per cent were under 35 and 72 per cent were under 45. State transients also showed some concentration in lower age classes, with approximately 38 per cent under 35 and 62 per cent under 45. The local homeless, on the other hand, were predominantly middle-aged and above. Only 11.5 per cent were under 35 and only 32.3 per cent were under 45,leaving more than two thirds who were 45 and over.

Chart 4 indicates the distribution of the transients in each of five major occupation classes, with skilled and semi-skilled industrial workers more than twice as numerous as the unskilled, and with unskilled workers more than twice as numerous as the white collar group. The total numbers reported in each class and the proportions of Federal, State and local transients were as follows:

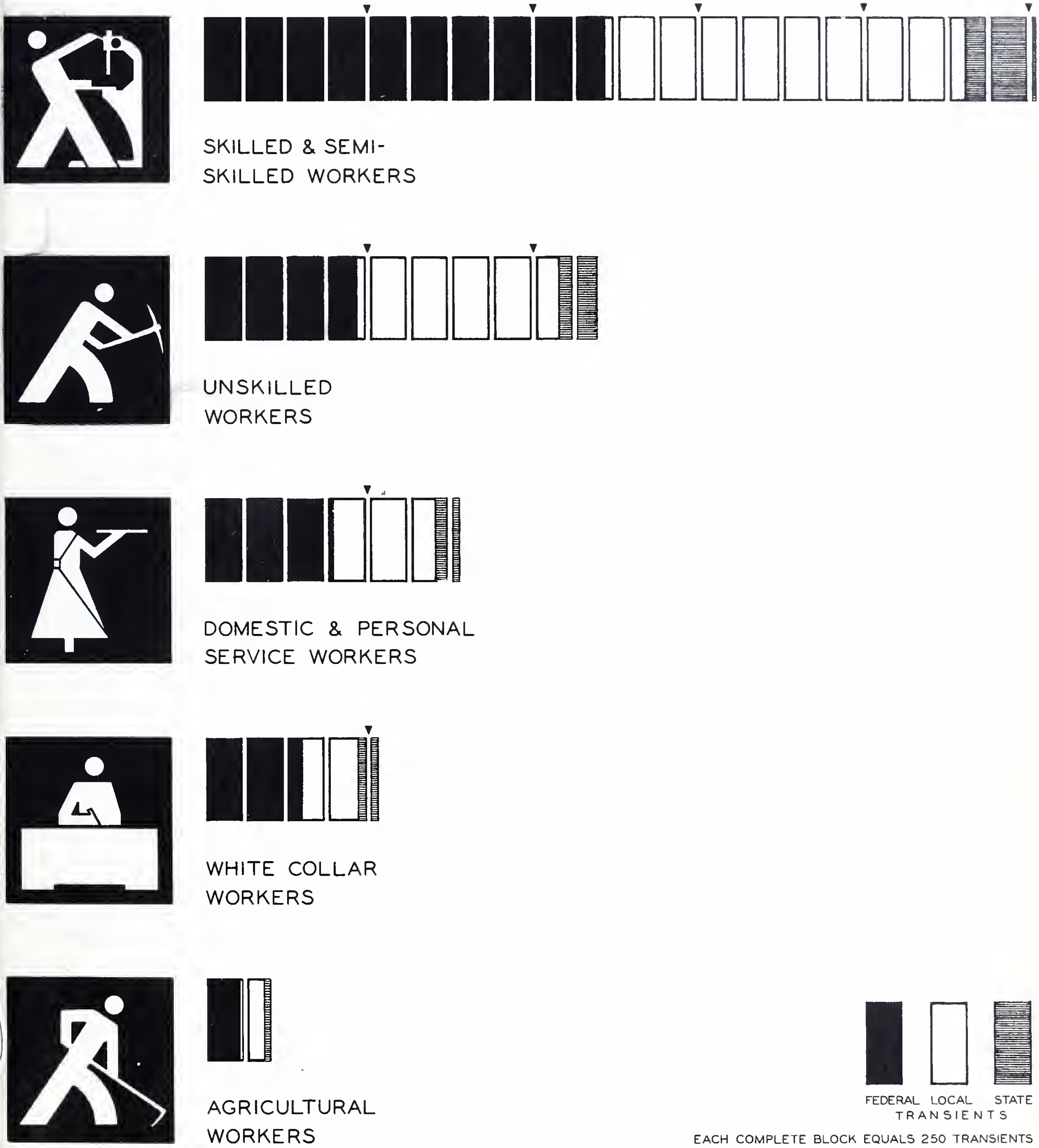
| | | Per Cent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Federal | State | Local |
| All Transients | 11,161 | 49.4 | 9.3 | 41.3 |
| Skilled and semi-skilled | 5,029 | 48.6 | 8.4 | 43.0 |
| Unskilled | 2,390 | 39.6 | 9.6 | 50.8 |
| Domestic and personal service | 1,545 | 50.6 | 8.1 | 41.3 |
| White collar | 1,051 | 57.2 | 9.7 | 33.1 |
| Agricultural | 408 | 58.6 | 11.5 | 29.9 |

Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers. The 5,029 transients included in this group represented a wide assortment of individual occupations, some of the most frequent being factory operative, weaver, carpenter, mechanic, moulder, painter, electrician, truck driver, drayman, seaman and coal miner. Taken as a whole, the group contained a slightly higher percentage of the local homeless than was found in the total transient population (see tabulation above). However, an analysis of the four main types of industry in which the workers were formerly engaged (Tables 11 and 12) shows that this over-representation of local homeless was true only of the manufacturing and building trades. A

# OCCUPATIONS OF TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

## UNATTACHED PERSONS & HEADS OF FAMILY GROUPS

## APRIL 15, 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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possible explanation lies in the finding that manufacturing and building or construction workers tended to be older men, many of whom, perhaps, had neither the hardihood nor faith to take up a wandering search of employment. The majority were over 44 years of age and were concentrated to a marked degree in the large industrial centers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Among the 378 workers in the mineral extraction field there was some over-representation of State transients,due to the drifting of miners from one coal field to another. The smallness of the total, however, indicates the tendency of the great bulk of mine workers to seek regular unemployment relief in their home communities with the hope of being reemployed, at least periodically, at their old jobs.

In striking contrast to the workers identified with manufacturing, building and mining,the transportation and communication workers were heavily over-represented among Federal transients. Approximately two thirds, or 940, of the 1,505 migrants and homeless in this category, had come from other States. The large majority were under 45 years of age and almost 40 per cent were between 16 and 34 - the ages when travel and the possibility of "finding something" in a new city have their strongest appeal.

Unskilled Workers. Although local homeless persons constituted only 41.3 per cent of the transient population, they made up fully half (50.8 per cent) of the 2,390 unskilled workers in industry. Most of the men in this group reported previous employment in plants and factories, or at outside jobs such as loading and unloading, stevedoring, street cleaning, car washing, hod carrying and various forms of day labor. Like the industrial workers with greater skills, they were to a large extent middle aged and showed the same tendency to congregate in the shelters at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. A considerable proportion reported that they had had no opportunity to work in several, or

## TABLE 11

## NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF, BY OCCUPATION, WITH PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TRANSIENTS IN EACH OCCUPATION CLASS APRIL 15, 1935

| Occupation | Total | Per Cent<br>Federal | State | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 11,161 | 49.4 | 9.3 | 41.3 |
| Unskilled labor | 2,390 | 39.6 | 9.6 | 50.8 |
| Skilled and semi-skilled work in connection with: | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,771 | 41.6 | 6.8 | 51.6 |
| Building and construction | 1,375 | 44.5 | 8.6 | 46.9 |
| Extraction of minerals | 378 | 40.7 | 22.8 | 36.5 |
| Transportation and communication | 1,505 | 62.5 | 6.6 | 30.9 |
| Agricultural work | 408 | 58.6 | 11.5 | 29.9 |
| Domestic and personal service | 1,545 | 50.6 | 8.1 | 41.3 |
| Clerical work | 428 | 57.8 | 12.1 | 30.1 |
| Executive and managerial work (except in marketing and finance) | 62 | 53.2 | 11.3 | 35.5 |
| Marketing and finance | 359 | 55.7 | 7.5 | 36.8 |
| Professional and semi-professional work | 130 | 70.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 |
| Government service | 72 | 41.7 | 4.2 | 54.1 |
| Inexperienced (no previous employment) | 439 | 74.3 | 20.5 | 5.2 |
| Unspecified | 299 | 59.2 | 7.4 | 33.4 |

TABLE 12

## NUMBER OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TRANSIENTS, WITH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION APRIL 15, 1935

| Occupation | Total | Federal | State | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 11,161 | 5,515 | 1,039 | 4,607 |
| | Per Cent | | | |
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Unskilled labor | 21.4 | 17.2 | 22.0 | 26.4 |
| Skilled and semi-skilled work in connection with: | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 15.9 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 19.8 |
| Building and construction | 12.3 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 14.0 |
| Extraction of minerals | 3.4 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 3.0 |
| Transportation and communication | 13.5 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 10.1 |
| Agricultural work | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Domestic and personal service | 13.8 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 13.8 |
| Clerical work | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 2.8 |
| Executive and managerial work (except in marketing and finance) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Marketing and finance | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Professional and semi-professional work | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Government service | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Inexperienced (no previous employment) | 3.9 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 0.5 |
| Unspecified | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |

in some cases many, years.

The 408 agricultural workers, who were also considered unskilled, belong to a group which has always included some migrants. For this reason it was not surprising to find a disproportionate number among Federal and State transients, as compared with local homeless.

Domestic and Personal Service Workers. Of the 1,545 transients reporting domestic and personal service occupations, 387, or approximately one fourth, were women. This was the only occupation group in which women constituted a sizeable proportion. Among the individual pursuits represented, those occuring most frequently were cook, waiter or waitress, office cleaner, porter, janitor, dishwasher, housekeeper, hospital attendant and barber.

The women workers tended to be younger than the men, their most frequent age being 25-34, in comparison with the modal age for men of 35-44. As might be expected from this finding, female domestic service workers were somewhat over-represented among the Federal transients, while male workers included a large proportionate number of local homeless.

White Collar Workers. Transients in this group, which included persons formerly identified with clerical work, executive and managerial work, marketing and finance, professional work and government service, numbered only 1,051, or 9.4 per cent of the total.

As indicated by the comparatively high percentages found in the Federal and State transient columns (Tables 11 and 12), they tended as a class to be migratory. Only the 72 government service workers - most of whom reported themselves as former watchmen, guards or doorkeepers - included an over-representation of local homeless.

The largest single occupation class was that of the clerical workers,

## TABLE 13

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS REPORTED BY UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES, APRIL, 1934, EMPLOYABLES ON RELIEF ROLLS, JANUARY, 1935, AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF, APRIL, 1935

| Occupation | Unemployed Employables April, 1934 1/ | Employables on Relief Rolls January, 1935 2/ | Transients Receiving Relief April, 1935 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Occupations 4/ | 735,712 | 397,706 | 10,015 |
| | Per Cent | | |
| All Occupations 4/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Unskilled labor | 23.3 | 36.7 | 23.9 |
| Skilled and semi-skilled work in connection with: | | | |
| Manufacturing | 20.4 | 14.4 | 17.7 |
| Building and construction | 10.6 | 14.3 | 13.7 |
| Extraction of minerals | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Transportation and communication | 5.6 | 5.9 | 15.0 |
| Domestic and personal service | 14.6 | 13.0 | 15.4 |
| Clerical work | 7.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Executive and managerial work (except in marketing and finance) | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Marketing and finance | 8.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Professional and semi-professional | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Government service | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 |

1/ Based on Social Surveys enumeration, covering urban and rural non-farm areas only.

2/ Based on Labor Inventory of employable relief recipients registered with State and Federal employment offices.

3/ Based on special study of unattached transients and heads of transient families; April 15, 1935.

4/ The items "Agricultural work," "Inexperienced" and "Unspecified" (included in Tables 11 and 12) are omitted here because comparable data are not available.

consisting of 428 persons with experience as typists, office clerks and stenographers. The next largest class, marketing and finance, included 359 one-time employees of banks, stores, hotels and commercial houses, of whom more than 200 were salesmen. The remaining classes, while numerically of little significance, are interesting indications of the broad range of activities in which transients have engaged.

Inexperienced - Never Employed. More than 90 per cent of the 439 transients who reported no previous work experience were under 25 years of age - a group of men and older boys who had found few, if any, opportunities for earning a living since leaving school. Three fourths of the 439 had come to Pennsylvania from other States and all but 23 were away from their home communities. Most of the few older persons reported were women, detached from the family groups which had formerly provided their security.

Transients and Other Unemployed Groups. Table 13 compares the occupational distribution of the transient population included in this study with that of Pennsylvania's unemployed employables in 1934 and of employable persons on the relief rolls in January, 1935. As indicated in footnotes, persons without work experience and those with agricultural or unspecified occupations have been omitted to make the data from the three enumerations comparable. For this reason the percentages applicable to transients differ slightly from those given in preceding tables.

Among the striking differences and similarities between the groups - all faced with the single basic problem of unemployment - the following are perhaps the most significant.

> Both the 735,712 unemployed of 1934 and the 10,015 transients of 1935 included approximately the same proportions (roughly 23 per cent) of unskilled laborers. The

marked over-representation of the unskilled among persons on relief rolls (36.7 per cent) probably reflects in part the tendency of those seeking work to register for the type of job they believe is most likely to be offered rather than the type for which they have been specially trained.

The proportions of unemployed employables and transients reporting skilled manufacturing occupations were substantially larger than the corresponding proportion of the relief group.

Transportation and communication workers represented 15 per cent of the transient group in contrast to less than six per cent of either of the larger groups.

No marked differences existed between the three groups in the percentages reporting domestic and personal service occupations.

The five classes of white collar workers made up more than a fifth of the unemployed employables, in contrast to only an approximate tenth of the transients and registered relief recipients.

# COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

Proportions of County Populations on Relief Rolls. Table 14 shows the shift in the number of counties having specified percentages of their populations on relief rolls over the three month period since the beginning of the 1935 seasonal decline. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of counties having smaller percentages listed, and a consequent decrease in those showing higher percentages.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF COUNTIES HAVING SPECIFIED PERCENTAGES
OF THEIR POPULATIONS ON RELIEF ROLLS
APRIL THROUGH JUNE, 1935

| Per Cent of Population on Relief | Number of Counties | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | April | May | June |
| TOTAL | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Less than 5% | - | - | - |
| 5 to 9.9 | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| 10 to 14.9 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| 15 to 19.9 | 23 | 20 | 16 |
| 20 to 24.9 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 25 and over | 9 | 7 | 6 |

Over 25 per cent of the population was on the June relief rolls in 6 counties; namely, Bedford, Clearfield, Columbia, Fayette, Northumberland, and Somerset. All but Somerset were in this classification during the preceding months.

Reduction in 53 Counties. The drop in Pennsylvania's average relief population amounted to 41,930 persons, or 2.5 per cent, between May and June. This

# TABLE 15

## CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES JUNE, 1935

| | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent of Population | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Cases | Persons | | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| TOTAL | 436,894 | 1,649,386 | 17.1 | $11,763,668.09 | $3,085,450.20 |
| Adams | 538 | 2,911 | 7.8 | 11,429.41 | 2,742.10 |
| Allegheny | 81,233 | 276,728 | 20.1 | 2,355,954.16 | 577,401.19 |
| Armstrong | 2,725 | 11,412 | 14.4 | 58,789.86 | 23,229.09 |
| Beaver | 6,318 | 22,040 | 14.8 | 156,205.78 | 46,360.91 |
| Bedford | 2,315 | 10,148 | 27.2 | 45,761.58 | 18,851.20 |
| Berks | 6,297 | 23,354 | 10.1 | 126,684.83 | 124,493.91 |
| Blair | 4,834 | 19,877 | 14.2 | 116,203.84 | 28,699.48 |
| Bradford | 1,034 | 4,558 | 9.3 | 25,393.39 | 1,179.20 |
| Bucks | 1,864 | 8,164 | 8.4 | 45,204.76 | 23,279.14 |
| Butler | 3,235 | 14,315 | 17.8 | 87,792.36 | 16,198.85 |
| Cambria | 9,685 | 41,377 | 20.4 | 233,573.62 | 93,219.74 |
| Cameron | 138 | 561 | 10.6 | 3,179.14 | - |
| Carbon | 2,342 | 10,614 | 16.7 | 62,143.69 | 19,480.09 |
| Centre | 2,067 | 9,274 | 20.0 | 46,795.51 | 6,950.48 |
| Chester | 2,671 | 11,840 | 9.4 | 65,651.98 | 14,583.01 |
| Clarion | 1,266 | 5,310 | 15.4 | 30,022.93 | 7,834.70 |
| Clearfield | 6,379 | 29,029 | 33.5 | 160,576.05 | 16,001.40 |
| Clinton | 1,451 | 6,210 | 19.2 | 33,339.96 | 18,878.47 |
| Columbia | 2,895 | 14,410 | 29.5 | 87,050.89 | 10,589.77 |
| Crawford | 2,090 | 8,745 | 13.9 | 44,244.31 | 11,174.20 |
| Cumberland | 1,887 | 8,231 | 12.1 | 38,168.34 | 17,739.71 |
| Dauphin | 6,082 | 23,987 | 14.5 | 128,484.90 | 98,382.03 |
| Delaware | 5,799 | 23,160 | 8.3 | 145,798.68 | 45,610.08 |
| Elk | 1,022 | 4,320 | 12.9 | 29,429.13 | 959.30 |
| Erie | 7,427 | 27,655 | 15.8 | 162,145.40 | 67,163.43 |
| Fayette | 13,525 | 53,896 | 27.1 | 379,377.48 | 45,265.53 |
| Forest | 168 | 736 | 14.2 | 4,231.40 | 408.43 |
| Franklin | 1,799 | 7,980 | 12.3 | 34,971.52 | 11,527.58 |
| Fulton | 477 | 2,300 | 24.9 | 8,621.45 | 105.85 |
| Greene | 2,008 | 8,434 | 20.2 | 52,687.33 | 10,612.60 |
| Huntingdon | 2,161 | 8,675 | 22.2 | 43,914.23 | 15,237.53 |
| Indiana | 3,687 | 16,938 | 22.5 | 92,540.66 | 13,547.86 |
| Jefferson | 2,522 | 11,270 | 21.6 | 51,801.27 | 29,940.07 |

TABLE 15 (Continued)

## CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
JUNE, 1935

| County | Average Number During Month | | Per Cent of Population | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
| Juniata | 597 | 2,775 | 19.4 | $ 15,663.16 | $ 1,653.63 |
| Lackawanna | 17,523 | 72,188 | 23.3 | 486,946.48 | 87,867.75 |
| Lancaster | 5,939 | 21,524 | 10.9 | 129,278.15 | 16,289.02 |
| Lawrence | 5,515 | 20,627 | 21.2 | 144,669.85 | 36,223.60 |
| Lebanon | 1,532 | 6,406 | 9.5 | 33,027.80 | 23,450.42 |
| Lehigh | 7,261 | 27,156 | 15.7 | 167,117.24 | 86,858.90 |
| Luzerne | 25,658 | 109,112 | 24.5 | 765,930.44 | 147,425.56 |
| Lycoming | 4,370 | 16,729 | 17.9 | 103,457.85 | 30,569.23 |
| McKean | 1,257 | 5,179 | 9.4 | 30,590.13 | 2,943.44 |
| Mercer | 4,472 | 17,564 | 17.7 | 121,663.51 | 21,155.23 |
| Mifflin | 1,380 | 6,163 | 15.3 | 33,871.56 | 12,289.94 |
| Monroe | 905 | 3,814 | 13.5 | 15,609.52 | 19,032.14 |
| Montgomery | 4,394 | 19,025 | 7.2 | 103,236.29 | 59,988.69 |
| Montour | 693 | 3,379 | 23.3 | 18,530.37 | 1,756.63 |
| Northampton | 6,521 | 25,538 | 15.1 | 154,057.25 | 66,801.96 |
| Northumberland | 7,382 | 33,898 | 26.4 | 236,696.71 | 23,520.68 |
| Perry | 638 | 2,957 | 13.6 | 16,193.18 | 4,799.37 |
| Philadelphia | 99,927 | 316,394 | 16.2 | 2,993,031.69 | 559,648.51 |
| Pike | 97 | 546 | 7.3 | 2,345.24 | 882.82 |
| Potter | 667 | 2,746 | 15.7 | 16,167.91 | 1,300.17 |
| Schuylkill | 13,169 | 52,080 | 22.1 | 315,391.51 | 155,482.64 |
| Snyder | 900 | 4,595 | 24.4 | 22,279.26 | 8,094.90 |
| Somerset | 4,617 | 20,291 | 25.1 | 110,936.03 | 32,768.48 |
| Sullivan | 294 | 1,367 | 18.2 | 6,514.67 | 1,342.75 |
| Susquehanna | 1,140 | 4,641 | 13.7 | 30,446.62 | 2,576.77 |
| Tioga | 683 | 2,932 | 9.2 | 14,889.99 | 5,029.81 |
| Union | 747 | 3,595 | 20.6 | 18,218.18 | 5,547.36 |
| Venango | 3,232 | 13,348 | 21.1 | 81,159.62 | 19,508.88 |
| Warren | 1,411 | 5,966 | 14.4 | 41,525.31 | 1,345.85 |
| Washington | 7,047 | 28,754 | 14.0 | 163,869.83 | 52,900.79 |
| Wayne | 709 | 3,112 | 10.9 | 21,073.79 | 595.63 |
| Westmoreland | 11,755 | 48,314 | 16.4 | 296,383.97 | 57,743.03 |
| Wyoming | 678 | 2,880 | 18.6 | 17,727.75 | 1,691.11 |
| York | 3,843 | 15,332 | 9.2 | 41,622.44 | 118,717.58 |
| State-wide | - | - | - | 25,374.95 | - |

reflected a reduction in the relief rolls of 53 counties. At the same time, the number of counties having 15 per cent or more of their populations on relief declined from 43 to 38.

Seasonal employment was one factor which contributed to the decrease, and another was the closing of cases where employable members of relief families failed to register with State and local employment offices.

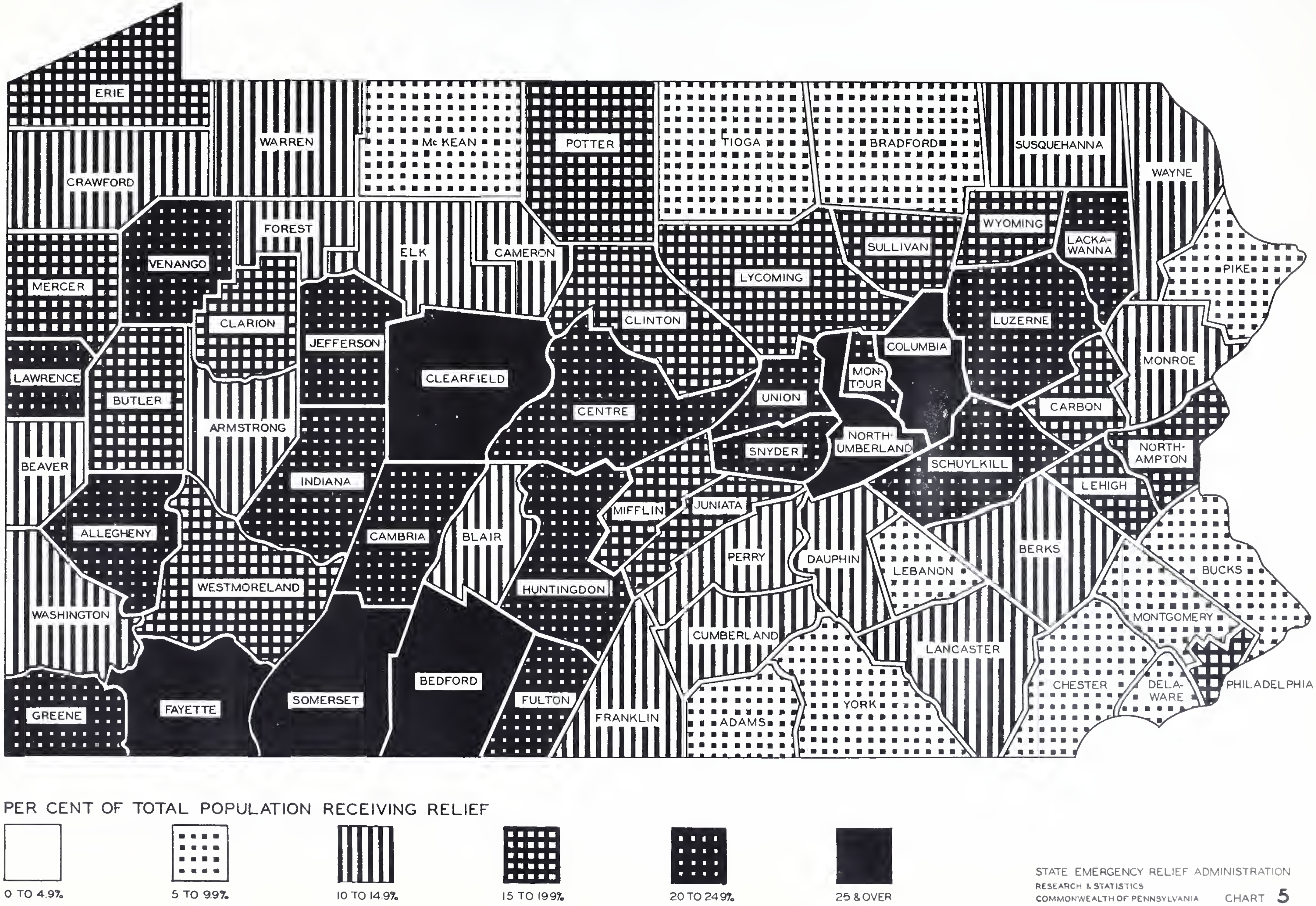
Total disbursements for the month decreased in all administrative units with the exception of Bedford and Cambria counties. The decline in expenses, even in those regions where the relief rolls rose, may be attributed to the shortness of the month. The number of order-writing days in June was three less than in May.

### TABLE 16

### TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
### JUNE, 1935

| County Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures including Administration | Area Administrative Unit | Total Expenditures including Administration |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | $ 16,868,304.47 | State-wide | $ 826,868.44 |
| Allegheny | 3,157,615.67 | Area No. 1 | 469,324.93 |
| Beaver | 221,670.27 | Area No. 2 | 233,912.33 |
| Bedford | 71,996.88 | Area No. 3 | 66,232.34 |
| Berks | 274,343.15 | Area No. 4 | 147,365.33 |
| Blair | 158,515.65 | Area No. 5 | 99,965.47 |
| Cambria | 353,145.59 | Area No. 6 | 606,597.64 |
| Chester | 90,494.43 | Area No. 7 | 257,352.68 |
| Delaware | 210,890.93 | Area No. 8 | 163,772.96 |
| Fayette | 463,890.78 | Area No. 9 | 126,366.42 |
| Lackawanna | 618,093.64 | Area No. 10 | 467,733.00 |
| Lancaster | 162,753.11 | Area No. 11 | 299,180.30 |
| Luzerne | 969,036.65 | Area No. 12 | 309,152.33 |
| Philadelphia | 3,743,936.82 | Area No. 13 | 314,218.39 |
| Potter | 20,438.70 | Area No. 14 | 139,213.65 |
| Schuylkill | 505,799.75 | Area No. 15 | 334,311.35 |
| Somerset | 160,836.13 | Area No. 16 | 261,398.56 |
| Westmoreland | 388,227.05 | | |
| York | 173,653.15 | | |

# PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF


ERIE
WARREN
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
LYCOMING
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLINTON
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
CLEARFIELD
COLUMBIA
MON-TOUR
BUTLER
CENTRE
UNION
CARBON
ARMSTRONG
BEAVER
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
NORTH-AMPTON
INDIANA
LEHIGH
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
MONTGOMERY
BEDFORD
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
CHESTER
DELA-WARE
PHILADELPHIA
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
0 TO 4.9%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 5

MISS ELEANOR WELLS, CATALOGUER,
119 EDUCATION BLDG.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

End.